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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

Brooklyn's Sorrow.

Further Testimony as to the Disaster

Evidence of One of the Employees.

Theater Had Fire Plugs, but No Hose.

A Little Water at the Start Would Have Prevented the Fire.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE RUINS.

A Girl's Foolish Joke and Its Punishment.

More Young Men Reported Missing.

NEW YORK, December 11.—John Cummerson, flyman in the Brooklyn Theater, who was injured in the disaster, died yesterday in Longfellow College Hospital. He was taken there on the night of the fire. On Saturday the Fire Marshal obtained from him the following testimony:

I had charge of the flies; I saw the fire break out; it commenced in the center of the building, in the rigging loft among the borders or drop curtains; I think a draft brought the borders in contact with the light; there were wire coverings over the lights, but not always. The wires were close enough, we thought, to prevent the borders from touching the lights. The borders did not get out of order in any way. They went up right enough, but when I come to let them down they dragged.

I tried to put the green curtain down and it broke. Nothing was broken before the fire. This was the commencement of the trouble. I was unfastening the grooves when one of the men went out to put out the fire with a pole, but could not do it.

WE HAD NO FIRE HOSE, ATTACHED OR OTHERWISE.

I saw fire hydrants in the building under and on the stage, but no hose. We had two other fires in the theater shortly before this last one. One was in the boxoffice and the other on the stage. I think the doors leading to Johnson street were all clear on the stage. The alarm was given to the police pretty soon after the fire was discovered. The audience was

NOT NOTIFIED OF IT

For three or four minutes. I kept the curtain down as long as I could. In going down I found I stayed longer than I should have done, and could not get out. On the landing I met Murdock, and he went right up to his room. I saw him drop from the heat and smoke. I jumped out of the window on Flood's alley, leading from the first landing. Murdock and Burroughs first went down on the stage to get out, and when they found the heat too great they went up stairs again. The other stage hands got out of the door on Johnson street. We were on the other side and could not reach that door. I do not think Murdock and Burroughs tried to get out through the auditorium.

IF I HAD HAD A FIRE HOSE,

And water on the stage or in the flies, I could have put out the fire before it gained such headway. It blazed up rapidly. Bill Layton saw it first and said, "I think that is a fire." This was the first I saw of it.

THE PUBLIC MANIFESTATIONS OF EXCITEMENT

In regard to the Brooklyn calamity appear to have generally ended with the memorial services yesterday, in the solemn Mass of Requiem which was celebrated to-day in a number of Catholic churches. Most of these churches were sadly stricken, one losing as many as thirteen young men, and others from one to four members each.

This morning there were only small groups of spectators in the neighborhood of the burned theater, the near approaches to which were guarded by the police as the walls left standing were considered unsafe.

The street cars have resumed their trips through Washington street, but travel is forbidden through the part of Johnson street near the theater, and the officers

PERMIT NO ONE TO APPROACH THE RUINS.

Laborers are at work on the site of the stage and in the vestibule and its neighborhood some pieces of charred flesh were uncovered this morning, but the police do not regard this as the discovery of a new body.

A reporter's fire badge, issued by the New York fire department and numbered 116, was found near the middle of the vestibule. This was undoubtedly the badge of Stewart C. Hand, reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who perished in the fire. A ring set with dark stone or stones, and part of a ladies' gold watch, were also recovered this morning. The office, 353 Fulton street, where articles found in the ruins were deposited for identification on Friday, has been closed, and all things not recognized are now in charge of the property clerk at police headquarters.

Mary J. Cassidy, the girl who, on Friday, gained admission to the morgue on the pretense of seeking the remains of a brother, and then pretended to identify one of the bodies, but who proved to have been

MERELY PLAYING A HEARTLESS TRICK,

Which she considered a good joke, was arrested this morning by order of Coroner Simins. She was taken to the District Attorney's office.

The persons in the employ of the Coroner are busily engaged gathering information which will aid him in the examination of witnesses, at the inquest. They have obtained proof, it is alleged, that some of the theater doors, which were said to have been unlocked from the inside were really forced open from without by the police.

THE EMBLEMS OF MOURNING

Remain on the City Hall, Court House, postoffice and other buildings in Brooklyn while many flags are yet at half mast. There are some young men still missing whose names have not yet been reported.

The *Tribune* publishes a carefully prepared list of the names of all persons absolutely known to have been lost. This list gives a total of 271; of these the remains of 217 have been identified.

Daniel O'Rouke, a driver of one of the carriages at the public funeral on Saturday, fell from his seat, receiving injuries from which he died to-day.

A SAD CASE.

Daniel T. Collins, of 101 President street, perished in the fire, and the suspense which ensued in the afflicted family until the finding of his body wrought so injuriously on the condition of Wm. H. Collins, who was ill, that brain fever resulted, and he died Friday. Mrs. M. Collins, of 334 Quincy street, Brooklin, said yesterday that Robert Still, brother of Daniel Still, one of those who perished in the theater, was also missing, but had not been previously reported lost.

"MISSING."

Last evening Mr. Warner, of 438 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, gave information that his son, John W. Warner, aged twenty-five, had been missing since Tuesday evening. It is believed he was killed in the theater.

AGES OF THOSE LOST.

Of the 295 persons who perished in the fire and of whom 190 have been indentified, all but forty-two were males. Eleven of the victims were from New York city. Fifty-three were between fifteen and twenty years of age, fifty-one between twenty and twenty-five, twenty between twenty-five and thirty, fifteen between thirty and thirty-five, and twelve over fifty years of age.

The trustees of Talmage's tabernacle yesterday resolved that hereafter no camp stools be used in the aisles, and that when all the seats are occupied, no more persons shall be admitted.

FIRE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, December 11.—Six fires have occurred in this city since Saturday noon, the intense cold weather preventing the engines from working favorably. The most destructive was in the Eighteenth ward, at one o'clock this morning, causing a loss of $25,000. It was discovered in the undertaking establishment of Charles Thomas, and quickly communicated to the Cleveland and Newburgh Railway Company's stables, which were totally destroyed. From thence it spread to adjoining property. Insurance about $12,000, in various companies. Several saloons were destroyed. The losses of Charles Thomas and Owen Quigley, of the Cataract building, are the largest, being about half of the whole loss. The insurance on the fire in the Eighteenth ward, as far as ascertained, is as follows: Thomas, $3,500 in Phoenix and Phoenix Mutual; Quigley, $2,000, in the Hibernia of Cleveland.

ST. PAUL, December 11.—A fire at Faribault, Minn., on Saturday night, destroyed Bean Bros. & Tenant's flour mill. Loss $27,000; $6,000 insurance. The Fifth National Bank building at Fergus Falls, Minn., was burned last night. Loss $12,000.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill appropriating $21,000 to defray expenses of the special committees that body appointed to investigate the recent election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, passed with an amendment, appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate in making an investigation as to the late elections in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

Under the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Bogy presented the report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board, and moved it be printed. Objection was made by several Senators on the Republican side, on the ground that the paper was not addressed to the Senate, and to print it would be a violation of the rules. After debate it was decided that Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald should prepare a memorial making the paper a part thereof, and it could then be printed.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the eligibility of Mr. Watts, the Oregon elector, and asked its present consideration.

Objection was made by Mr. Cooper, and it went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of greenbacks. It provides that from and after its enactment the United States shall receive legal tender notes at par, in payment of import duties, and all other dues and revenues of every kind. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Bayard offered the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to communicate to the Senate the total number of deputy marshals employed throughout the United States in connection with the election held November 7, 1876, stating the number so employed in each State and at each voting precinct respectively, and the length of time they were so employed. Laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution providing that the various sub-committes of the Committee on Privileges and Elections authorized to inquire and report as to the late election in certain Southern States under the resolution of Mr. Edmunds shall be known as the Committee of the Senate, and that the Chairman have power to administer oaths. Agreed to.

Mr. Boutwell was excused from service upon these committees.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of General Joseph E. Johnston, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the joint resolution of Mr. Edmunds proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to have the electoral vote for President and Vice President counted by the Supreme Court, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Judiciary, providing that electors shall vote *viva voce* instead of by ballot, was agreed to.

Mr. Morton opposed the clause providing that the court shall, in the discharge of the duty, disregard errors of form and be governed by the substantial right of the matter. He argued that this clause would give to the Supreme Court boundless jurisdiction. It would authorize that body to do almost anything, perhaps to go and count the votes in the State of Vermont. A State jurisdiction should not be conferred upon any tribunal, as it was dangerous.

Mr. Edmunds said that the object of the clause was not to authorize the court to exercise boundless jurisdiction, or to go anywhere to count the votes of citizens, but it was to authorize the court to do what exactly all courts do in matters which they are called upon to decide; and that was, to disregard forms and decide upon the substantial right of the matter. He then explained at some length the provisions of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and said it was not a device, as some of the newspapers had intimated, to swap horses in crossing the stream. It was introduced by him in the Senate on the 22d of March last, almost a year ago, and reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee with amendments on the 20th of May following, before either of the Presidential candidates was nominated. He then referred to the proceedings of the convention which framed the Constitution, and said he had been unable to find anything in the debates of the convention which threw light on the clause of the Constitution in regard to the count of the electoral vote in the presence of the two Houses of Congress. The extent of power of the presiding officer as to the count was not defined. For many years there had been among gentlemen of all parties a wide difference of opinion as to the meaning of the clause in the Constitution in regard to counting the electoral vote, and to settle that doubt the Committee on Judiciary had thought it desirable to report this proposed amendment.

Mr. Edmunds then referred to the acts of Congress early in the history of the Government and the debates which then took place in regard to the subject, and said in 1803 an amendment to the Constitution, now known as Article 12 of amendments, was agreed to, but he could draw no light from the discussion which took place upon this amendment as to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. From 1803 to 1864 there was no provision by law or no provision by any joint rule which undertook to deal with that provision of the Constitution. He next referred to the late twenty-second joint rule, and reviewed its history briefly. He spoke of the complicated questions which had arisen heretofore in the election of President, and said the country came out of them clear, as he hoped it would and believed it would on this occasion. He argued that this proposed amendment was not intended for this present difficulty, growing out of the late election. It was brought forward in the Senate long before either candidate was nominated. The Judiciary Committee thought the safest repository of this power of counting the vote would be in a tribunal which had a single, solid existence, and not a dual existence, as was probably the case with the Senate and House of Representatives. The Supreme Court was usually composed of an unequal number of persons, and some conclusion must be reached by it. He spoke of the danger to be feared on account of the prejudice, passion and anger which must exist in so large a body of men as compose the two Houses of Congress in deciding questions of this character, and argued that the power of counting the electoral vote should not be reposed in a political body. He favored the vesting of the power in the Supreme Court because the judges were not subject to the excitement which the great mass of men are subject to. Besides, they were trained to a careful knowledge of constitutional law, and they would bring to the consideration of all questions minds well fitted to the performance of the duty on account of their impartiality and great respect for the Government. Senators and Representatives were more or less partisan, and be they as pure as human nature could be, they must be influenced in favor of this or that party to some extent. The Judiciary Committee thought the Constitution itself should speak plainly on this subject of counting the vote, and speak to a tribunal which had existed since the Constitution itself.

In referring to the last section of the proposed amendment, making it applicable to the present contest if ratified in time, Mr. Edmunds said he did not share in what was said by the parties who should not have made such use of such expressions, that there was danger of any civil convulsion by force. There would not be such trouble, unless it was forced by the men who care more for what they can make out of war than they do for the peace of their country. If the two Houses of Congress could not agree in regard to the last election, it did not follow that wise men and patriotic men would think they must fall back on their muskets. He did not think the good sense of this nation, with its love for law, was going to allow any dispute as to which of the two men voted for last November should appoint postmasters and sign commissions during the next four years. There would be found somewhere in the Constitution a way to settle it peaceably.

Mr. Morton said he was sorry this debate was thrust upon the Senate at this time, as he had not carefully considered this proposed amendment, though he had studied the general subject for years past. The Senate should be very sure that the proposition now before it was a true and a proper one, and one under which the country could prosper and live for all time. Should this proposition be adopted, it was very certain that none other would be adopted for many years. There were a number of fatal objections to this amendment. It proposed to transfer the count of the electoral vote to the Supreme Court, which would make that tribunal a political body. It would make that court the grand returning board of the country, and its motives would always be impugned. When the Supreme Court of the United States should be vested with the power of determining what party should be in authority for four years, the members of that court would have a political power which would be dangerous. He argued that the proposed amendment was a re-enactment of the Twelfth article of amendments to the Constitution, with three changes, which were: first, that electors shall vote *viva voce* instead of by ballot; second, the transfer of the count of the electoral vote to the Supreme Court, and third, making a Supreme Court judge ineligible for the office of President or Vice President until the expiration of two years next after he shall have ceased to be such justice. The proposition left the electoral college standing with all its abuses. The people of the United States were opposed to that institution, as it was full of danger and trouble, some of which was at the very doors of Congress to-day. This electoral college was a rock in the channel upon which the country was more likely to split than any other.

Mr. Morton then quoted at length from the report which he made to the Senate two years ago, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to show that he opposed the electoral college then, and said he did not believe the people of the country would ratify the proposed amendment with the electoral college provision standing. He also objected to the proposed amendment because it re-enacted the provision authorizing the election of a President by the House of Representatives. This provision he regarded as one of the most dangerous in the Constitution. It gave to Nevada, with her 42,000 people, the same voice in the election of a President that New York had with her one hundred and fourteen times as many people. Suppose the election of President for the ensuing four years should be thrown into the House of Representatives. A President would be elected by men who were elected two years ago, and many of them did not represent the will of the people now, as they had not been returned to Congress. This clause authorizing the House to elect was the last clause put in the Constitution, and it was put in there without deliberation, without debate. The country came near being shipwrecked in 1801. The arts resorted to to bring about the election by the House that year would utterly damn any public man of this day. He argued in favor of having the President and Vice President elected by a direct vote of the people, and had read the constitutional amendments proposed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to that effect two years ago.

Mr. Edmunds, in reply to a question of Mr. Merrimon, said all of the members of the Committee on Judiciary were of opinion that it would be better to have the electors vote *viva voce* than by ballot, as the action of the chosen agents of the people should be public so all might know whether such agent fulfilled the trust confided to him or betrayed it.

Mr. Merrimon gave notice of an amendment he would offer, so as to make any Justice of the Supreme Court ineligible to appointment to any office under the United States, and also ineligible to be elected President or Vice President until the expiration of four years next after he shall have ceased to be such justice. Ordered printed.

The matter wrs further discussed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Merrimon, Edmunds and Morton.

Pending discussion, Mr. Morton submitted a resolution axing the *per diem* of witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate, or any of its committees, at four dollars, and mileage at fifty cents per mile each way. Referred. He also submitted a resolution to transfer $5,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate to the use of the Committee on Privilages and Elections, to be returned when the appropriation shall be made to defray the expenses of that committee. Agreed to.

The Chair announced Mr. Oglesby as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in place of Mr. Boutwell, excused.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Appropriations, caused by Mr. Randall retiring. The Chairmanship of the committee remains with Mr. Holman.

Under the call of States for the introduction of bills, their reading in full was required by the Republicans, so as to consume the morning hour and leave no time for the call of States for resolutions.

The resolution of Mr. MacDougall for the appointment of five additional select committees did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Cox, and adopted, for a committee of five to proceed to New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Eames, reducing letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. Cox, to regulate the compensation of letter carriers in cities of over 100,000 population at $800 the first year, $900 the second and $1,000 the third year and afterward, and making the compensation in cities of less than 100,000 not less than $600 nor more than $800, within the discretion of the Postmaster General.

By Mr. Darrell, authorizing the State of Louisiana to close the mouth of Bayou Lafourche where it opens into the Mississippi, also, to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people.

By Mr. Hunter, for the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage into dollars, which are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties and coin interest.

By Mr. Cannon, to promote commerce and cheapen railroad transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the West by chartering the American Midland Railway.

By Mr. Glover, for the protection of the States against domestic violence. It provides that the President shall employ the army and navy for such purpose only after the Legislature of the State has certified to him that the authority of State is forcibly resisted, and is unable to overcome such resistance, or after the Governor has certified to him that riot, insurrection or overt acts of rebellion have occurred, which such Governor has endeavored and is unable to suppress, and also that he has endeavored to convene the Legislature, and that such Legislature cannot be convened by reason of such domestic violence.

By Mr. Kasson, to establish a discriminating duty of twenty-five per cent. on sugar the growth or product of slave labor.

By Mr. Oliver, to amend the act of 1864, granting lands to Iowa for railroads.

Mr. Banning asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the eulogium passed on J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, in the report of Senator Sherman and others to the President, and requesting the President to furnish from the War Department copies of all reports, orders, correspondence, etc, connected with the removal of Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana by General Sheridan in 1867.

Mr. Kasson objected.

Mr. Banning moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Defeated, yeas 151, nays 81, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Goode offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report on the legality of a circular letter issued by the Attorney General during the late Presidential campaign to United States marshals in relation to their powers and duties in such election. Adopted without a division.

Mr. Spencer moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what intimidation has been practiced on Government employees during the late election, to compel such employees to contribute to the election fund of any political party, and what legislation is needed to abate the evil. Lost, yeas 134, nays 74, not two-thirds.

The House then adjourned, the Democrats remaining in the hall to hold a caucus.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear or fair weather, with temperature above freezing, southerly to westerly winds and slowly rising barometer.

The House Committee on Louisiana affairs have all arrived at New Orleans, and will likely commence work to-day.

The Oxford, England, university Rowing Club has declined the challenge of the Yale and Cornell club, to a four-oared race on the Thames next August.

The amount of rain or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.15 inch; New England, 0.10; Middle Atlantic States, 0.01; South Atlantic States, 0.38; Eastern Gulf States, 0.55; Western Gulf States, 0.20; Lower Lake region, 0.25; Upper Lake region, 0.28; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.04; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.06; Missouri Valley, 0.01; Minnesota, 0.04.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Electoral Vote of Oregon

HOW IT WILL BE COUNTED.

Grover to be Summoned to Washington to Make an Explanation.

CASE OF THE COLORADO REPRESENTATIVE.

Democrats Searching for a Precedent.

Investigation of Election Frauds in Philadelphia and New York.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Leaders Getting Wild Again.

Remarkable Announcement by Speaker Randall.

Grant Intends to Imprison Democratic Members,

And Force the Inauguration of Hayes at the Bayonet's Point,

And More of the Same Sort of Bosh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1876.

The Electoral Vote in Oregon.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, while discussing Mitchell's resolution to investigate the appointment of Presidential electors in Oregon, exchanged views with reference to the course to be pursued by the President of the Senate in counting the electoral vote of Oregon. It was conceded that the packages containing the certificates of both parties should be received and opened by the President of the Senate; that upon examination of the returns it will be shown by the official canvass of the vote of the State, certified under the seal of the State, that the Republican electors were elected, and therefore had power to fill the vacancy and cast the vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and would be so recognized; that it would not be going back of the record to ignore the suppositious electors certified by the high-handed action of Governor Grover. A subpœna has been prepared and will be forwarded at once, requiring Grover and the others implicated in the Oregon transaction to come here and explain.

The Case of Colorado.

The House Judiciary Committee discussed the case of the Colorado Representative to-day. A precedent was given, showing that President Buchanan proclaimed Kansas a State, and afterward an election for Representatives was held; the House refused to seat them, on the ground that Buchanan had no authority to declare a State, as the power was solely vested in Congress, and the State Constitution never received the sanction of Congress. The committee, however, are inclined to report favorably. Should they do so, a minority report will be submitted. Some of the Democrats think if the action is adverse, it will result in throwing out the electoral vote of Colorado. An analogous case occurred in 1817; when the vote of Indiana was presented, the question arose in the House that Indiana be thrown out, as Congress had not recognized her as a State in the Union. The Senate retired, and after discussion the objection was not sustained. The Senate returned and the electoral vote was counted.

More Investigations.

The House to-day passed a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate election frauds in Philadelphia and other cities.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to-day. There was considerable talk over the political aspect, and a tirade against the President. A committee consisting of Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan, Eaton and Stevenson was appointed to co-operate with the caucus Advisory Committee of the House in ascertaining the relations between the two Houses and the legal remedy, if any, for the present difficulties in determining upon the form of counting the electoral votes, and what provision shall be made for any future complication that may arise in reference thereto.

Democrats Getting Wild Again.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus to-day, in which inflammatory remarks were made by Randall, Wood, Caulfield, Hunton and Carr, the President's observations on the political situation furnishing the text. According to their view, he was ready to carry out any scheme for counting in the Republican candidates, and willing to back up that determination at the point of the bayonet. There was great excitement among Northern and Western members when the remarkable announcement was made by Randall that he had heard that the President was resolved to have Hayes and Wheeler inaugurated, and to accomplish that end would, if need be, throw enough Democratic members into Fortress Monroe on any pretext that could be devised to give the followers of the Administration a majority at the joint meeting for counting the Presidential vote. The proposed address will not be issued till further news from the Southern States. The address will be brief. It will set the facts forth, together with the laws and precedents which have hitherto guided the two Houses in determining doubtful questions in regard to the Presidential count, and upon which they rely as hithertofore for determining the present complications, and will insist on the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks and rely upon the American people. They express a determination to contest all attempts of the Administration to inaugurate Hayes and Wheeler unless those candidates, in their opinion, shall be found to be legally elected. On motion of Hunton, a resolution was adopted to refer the existing complications to the Judiciary Committee of the House, through a resolution to be presented in the House hereafter, with instructions to determine on what is the legal course for the House to pursue in regard to canvassing the Presidential vote, and also what are the legal relations of the two Houses towards each other in reference thereto.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1876.

THE OREGON FRAUD.

The question of Governor Grover's action in granting a certificate to a Democratic elector in Oregon continues to absorb attention in the highest political and official circles here. There has been no formal Cabinet discussion of the subject, as the members say such technicalities as are presented do not, at this time, call for the Cabinet's official consideration. There has, however, been earnest and repeated attention given it informally by members of the Cabinet, as well as by members of both Houses of Congress. It is stated by prominent friends of the Administration that there is no apprehension that the election will turn upon points involved in the Oregon case. It has not reached such conditions as to be regarded as a matter for investigation by the Attorney General.

The Government, up to noon to-day, was without official intelligence from South Carolina. The Senators from that State entertain no apprehension of disorder while troops remain, and say they will remain until all probability of an outbreak is over.

THE OREGON INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning voted to recommend the adoption by the Senate of Mitchell's resolutions, directing the committee to investigate the facts attending the appointment of the Presidential electors in Oregon. Senators Morton, Logan and Kernan will act as a sub-committee to conduct this investigation, and Governor Grover, with the Secretary of State and other persons will be subpœnaed to come here immediately from Oregon. The same Senators will constitute a sub-committee for investigating the elections of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. Under Mr. Edmunds' resolution the investigations will be conducted in Washington. All the other members of the committees were last Saturday detailed as members of the sub-committee to proceed to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and they start to-day.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS HELD A CAUCUS

this afternoon, at which, after extended discussion of the political situation, Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan and Eaton were appointed a committee to confer with any similar committee which may be appointed on the part of the House [illegible] reference to the Presidential complic[illegible] and to report what legal means exi[illegible] adjusting any difficulties that may arise between the two branches of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote.

SPECIAL TERM OF COURT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Solicitor General Phillips to day presented to the Supreme Court a petition of the United States District Attorney for the district of South Carolina, requesting that an order be made in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, directing a special term of the Circuit Court for the district to be held at an early day for the trial of parties recently arrested there for murder and other crimes against the United States. It is probable that among the cases to be presented for trial, there will be a number of those involving the question of intimidation of voters.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus this afternoon, which continued two hours. There was a general and spirted debate concerning the present political situation, and the difficulties which may arise between the two branches of Congress in regard to counting the electoral votes and to the inauguration of a President. Among the principal speakers were Messrs. Randall, Wood, Hunton, Caulfield and Carr. A determined spirit was manifested to maintain all the constitutional rights of the House, and to give effect to what is claimed by Democratic members to be the expressed will of the people in the recent Presidential election. With a view to this end, it was agreed, on motion of Mr. Hunton, to procure the passage by the House of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what course the House should pursue in reference to the counting and declaration of the electoral votes, and also what are the respective rights and duties of the two Houses of Congress, separately or jointly, in regard to the entire subject of a Presidential election. Several members (including, it is said, Messrs. Randall, Watterson and Ely) having had interviews with Governor Tilden recently, are understood to have communicated to the caucus the views expressed by him, to the effect that no action except of the preliminary character above indicated should be taken concerning existing or possible future political complication until after the return from the South of the House investigating committees. This morning's publication of statements made by the President in an interview yesterday, was the subject of considerable earnest comment of an unfavorable nature, and several members asserted that the views then expressed by the President indicated a settled purpose on his part to perpetuate the power of the Republican party, irrespective of all political consequences.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated A. L. Snowden for Postmaster at Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA LYNCHING.

Crooked Stories, from Rebel Sources, About the Affair.

CHARLESTON, December 11.—Sixteen negroes were arrested in Abbeville county, charged with the murder of two white men, whom they ambushed and shot near Loundesville on Monday. Six of the negroes made a confession, implicating their fellow prisoners and divulging a plot for the murder of the white men of the village and the capture of the women. Twenty of them were in the conspiracy. Of the sixteen arrested, thirteen were started from Loundesville to Anderson, the intention being to send them from Anderson to Abbeville by railroad. This roundabout course was adopted to avoid lynching by men said to be on the direct road from Loundesville to Abbeville. The prisoners started for Anderson, Saturday, under a strong guard, but up to last evening have not been heard from. It is rumored they have been intercepted and lynched by a party from Georgia, but no confirmation of the report has reached Charleston. Two of the prisoners had been hurt (?) when captured, and the party may have stopped on the road to ease the wounded, especially as the weather has been so cold.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 11.—Positive information has been received here that the Loundesville murderers were not lynched, as reported. The prisoners were taken from Loundesville to Anderson on Friday night, and removed thence to Walhalla, Oconee county, as a precaution against violence, owing to threats made by the people. An investigation discloses that the plot to murder the whites indiscriminately was horrible, which aroused excitement among the whites to the extent of threatening summary punishment. The precautions taken averted this, and everything is now quiet. One of the captured murderers took laudanum and died from its effects. A jury in his case rendered the following verdict, unanimously: "We, the jurors, upon our oaths, do say that Samuel Benton came to his death from voluntary use of laudanum, taken by himself and received from the hands of his brother." The prisoners are now all safe in Walhalla jail.

NO JURISDICTION.

Judge Bond Discharges the South Carolina Board of Canvassers from Custody—The Supreme Court Had No Jurisdiction.

COLUMBIA, December 11.—Judge Bond has delivered a decision discharging the Board of State Canvassers from custody, on the ground that the Supreme Court of the State had no jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Ticket Thief Arrested.

OMAHA, December 11.—Fredrick B. Strade, of St. Louis, was arrested here last Saturday night, on a charge of stealing thirty-seven first-class tickets from St. Louis to San Francisco, valued at $4,408. He admitted the charge, and was taken home by a constable this morning.

Assassination in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The *Picayune's* Vicksburg special says John P. Briscol, a prominent Democrat, Chancery Clerk of Claiborne county, was assassinated on Saturday last while out hunting, two miles from Point Gibson. He was the only witness against the negroes who fired on the Sheriff's posse October 21.

Murder in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—At Lawrence Creek, near Maysville, Kentucky, yesterday, Dick Green, colored, was murdered by Sam Taylor, also colored. They had quarreled concerning a trivial matter, but agreed mutually to forget their bad feeling. Taylor soon after arose and left the other, saying "We will fix this matter some other time." In a few moments he came back with an ax, and rushing upon Green, buried it hilt deep in his bosom. The latter was trying to escape when struck, and soon died. Taylor fled.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

S. J. Fitzgerald, ex-editor of the Louisville *Catholic Advocate*, suicided last evening with strichnine. Cause, no work.

The remains of H. S. Murdock, who perished at the Brooklyn Theater fire, were interred in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

Governor Hayes, who is in Cincinnati visiting the public institutions as a member of the Board of State Charities, was serenaded last evening, and made a brief speech, in which politics were not mentioned. He will probably return to Columbus to-day or to-morrow.

Help from San Francisco.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, December 11.—The the[illegible] fraternity of this city are making preparations to give a benefit for the sufferers by the Brooklyn fire. John McCullough, manager of the California Theater, will give the total receipts of the house the same night the Brooklyn and New York theaters devote to that purpose. Thomas Maguire, lessee of the Baldwin Theater, Maguire's new Theater and the Maguire Opera House, is making arrangements for a benefit at all those establishments. The managers of Wade's Opera House will probably do the same. Camilla Urso offers the entire proceeds of her first concert to-morrow evening.

Looking After the Theaters.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—In view of the late horrible catastrophe in Brooklyn, the Board of Fire Engineers of the City Council, accompanied by the assistant engineers of the Fire Department and the engineers of the Board of Underwriters, visited the different theaters of the city this afternoon, and made a thorough examination of the means of egress from those buildings, and what measures are provided to meet sudden emergencies such as fire, panic, &c. They will also examine all the public buildings, halls, &c., and report to the City Council the result of their investigations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE CONFERENCE WILL RESULT IN PEACE.

LONDON, December 11.—The correspondent of the [illegible] at Constantinople tel[illegible]: I learn from un[illegible]oted authorities that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found.

Spain.

OPPRESSION OF THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

SAN SEBASTIAN, December 11.—General Quesado has ordered the Basque provinces to pay 18,500,000 reals for the maintenance of the army of occupation. The deputations refuse, alleging the inability of the people to raise the amount. Great excitement prevails.

France.

NO REPUBLICAN CABINET, NO BUDGET.

VERSAILLES, December 11.—The Presidents of the various groups of the Left have urged the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to endeavor to induce President MacMahon to hasten the solution of the crisis in accordance with the views of the majority. The Deputies of the Left have resolved not to vote the budget until the Republican Cabinet is formed.

DUFAURE INSISTS UPON RESIGNING.

PARIS, December 11.—The *Journal Des Debats* says Dufaure has abandoned further efforts to reorganize the Cabinet, and insists upon resigning definitely.

THE CABINET CRISIS—THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE LEFT—THEIR PLAN REVOLUTIONARY.

LONDON, December 12.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: The Left, who have evidently been driven further than they intended, have entered upon a purely revolutionary path. They have nominated delegates who are instructed to refuse by anticipation the support of the majority to any Cabinet which is not in complete conformity with the settled programme of the Left. The Left also insist upon selecting the Ministers of War, Interior and Justice. In this connection it is noticeable that President MacMahon, at Saturday's Cabinet council, said: "I will never consent to part with the War Minister. I will not give up the army and its organization, which are the very security of the country, to the hazards of politics, which might at any moment overturn what has just been done and compromise the country's recovery forever." The plan for reorganizing the ministry by admitting M. Simon broke down, because he declared himself unable to command a majority in the Chamber unless the portfolios of War and Justice also passed to fresh hands. This would have obliged M. Dufaure to retire and leave the Presidency of the Cabinet to M. Simon, which was more than President MacMahon wished; whereupon M. Dufaure wrote a letter definitely declining to form a Cabinet. In view of the dead lock and the meanacing attitude of the Left, it is possible that the President will take a Cabinet of so-called "several defence," which would engage in a conflict with the Chamber of Deputies, relying on the majority in the Senate. In the Chamber yesterday evening, M. Bourdon charged the Left with striving to overturn MacMahon and the Senate.

Germany.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—TWENTY FIVE MINERS KILLED.

DRESDEN, December 11.—Twenty-five miners were killed last night by an explosion in a colliery at Windburg.

Russia.

A FRESH EXODUS OF MENNONITES.

LONDON, December 12.—The *Post* says it is reported that there is to be a fresh exodus from Russia of Mennonites, 50,000 of whom desire to settle either in Brazil or the United States.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 11.—The steamships State of Virginia and Arragon, from New York, and Peruvian, from Portland, have arrived out.

LONDON, December 11.—The steamships Anchoria and Amerique, from New York, have arred out.

FLORIDA.

Trial of the Contempt Case—The Democratic Attorney General Cornered—Probably He Told a Flatfooted Lie.

TALLAHASSEE, December 11.—The trial of the contempt case against Cowgill and McLin, of the Returning Board, was continued to-day, pending the trial of the mandamus ordering them to open, canvass again and make a purely ministerial canvass of the returns. This case will be tried to-morrow.

The Congressional Committee has not yet arrived, being detained by an accident.

The following correspondence explains itself:

TALLAHASSEE, December 11, 1876.

Wm. Lee Apthorpa, Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers:

SIR—We have been not a little surprised at seeing in print what purports to be the protest of William Archer Cocke, Attorney General, member of the Board of State Canvassers, filed with the board, protesting against the action of a majority of the board. No such or any other protest has to our knowledge been filed or presented to us or any of us. Has any protest of any kind been filed with you as clerk of the board, or handed to you to be filed? If so, please inform us of the fact, and of the time when.

[Signed] SAMUEL B. McLIN,
Secretary of State.
C. O. COWGILL,
Comptroller.

TALLAHASSEE, December 11, 1876.

Hon. S. B. McLin and Hon. C. O. Cowgill:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to the question contained in your letter of this date, I have to say that no protest against the action of the majority of the State Board of Canvassers by Hon. W. A. Cocke, Attorney General, a member of that board, has been filed with me as clerk of said board, or handed to me to be filed, nor have I seen or in any way received such a protest.

[Signed] WM. LEE APTHORPA,
Clerk of State Board of Canvassers.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A Premature Publication in Chicago—Tilden or War—What Is the National Veteran Reform Association?

CHICAGO, December 11.—Yesterday morning one of the papers published a paper which created great excitement here, purporting to be issued by the National Veteran Reform Association, and addressed to General Sherman, being signed by General Corse and Don Cameron, of this city. It sets fourth that a dark conspiracy against the national liberties is afoot, and that the military force will be used to hold the Government. The paper declares that the signers are in earnest, and will fight if Tilden is not declared President. It declares that there will be fighting, and the army, if it opposes the will of the people, must lay down its arms. General Corse, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, repudiates this document, saying it was published without his knowledge, without authority of the association, and in violation of his orders.

Prominent Democrats of this city held a largely attended meeting this evening, to discuss the political situation. The sentiments expressed were generally of a pacific nature, but it was the general opinion that the House of Representatives must be maintained in its right at whatever cost. It was decided to hold a mass meeting at an early date.

CASUALTIES.

Oystermen Frozen to Death.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—The gale on the Chesapeake Saturday, was the most severe for years. Several oyster boats were driven ashore, and a captain and two men of one frozen to death; others of the crew were so badly frozen they had to be taken to the hospital.

A Big Grindstone Bursts.

DAYTON, December 11.—A grindstone five feet in diameter and weighing four thousand pounds, burst this morning at the machine knife factory of A. A. Simonds. A man at work at the stone escaped uninjured, but the flying pieces burst through the roof, windows and walls of the building, doing considerable damage. The accident was the result of the recent cold weather, the frost having cracked the stone.

At the session of the Court of Common Pleas at Sandusky, O., on Saturday, the indictments in all the cases for forgery and embezzlement against Rush R. Sloane, formerly President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, were *nolled* by the prosecuting attorney.

INFORMATION was made before 'Squire O'Donnell yesterday morning by John May, wherein John Cavana is charged with aggravated assault and battery. Cavana, it appears, married a daughter of the prosecutor, and for some time since has been treating her harshly. The girl's father hearing that his daughter had received a severe beating again on Saturday, called on her yesterday and found her in bed, unable to arise. She said her husband had struck her, knocked her down, and then kicked her in the abdomen several times, "doing her grievous bodily harm," as stated in the information. The man was arrested and committed for a hearing.

NORTH SIDE COUNCILS.

Names of Members Who Will Serve Next Year.

Following is a list of the members of Allegheny Councils for next year, together with those in the Select branch who retire at the close of the present term:

SELECT BRANCH.

The names of members which appear first in each ward of the following list are those who, having been elected for two years, will hold over for another year. They compose one-half of the present Select branch.

First ward—Thomas M. Bayne, J. E. McKelvey.
Second ward—Simon Drum, Alfred Slack.
Third ward—N. H. Voeghtly, Thomas Brown.
Fourth ward—James A. Lindsay, Joshua C. Patterson.
Fifth ward—James H. Lindsay, William W. Speer.
Sixth ward—John A. Cochran, William B. McVicker.
Seventh ward—William Eberhardt, J. F. Beilstein.
Eighth ward—G. P. Wilhelm, James Omsler.
Ninth ward—Edward Sweeney, Dr. E. N. Riggs.
Tenth ward—Charles B. Welte, Henry Kreiling.
Eleventh ward—Walton Woolsey, C. H. Hartman.

The persons mentioned second in each ward above were elected last February, some of whom were honored with a re-election.

COMMON BRANCH.

The city law makers of Common Council for next term are as follows:

First ward—Stephen Mercer, S. B. Smith.
Second ward—Archibald Alston*, James Hunter*, James B. Gregg, Jr., James B. Orr.
Third ward—William Swindle*, J. L. Kerr*, A. W. Kredel*, Charles Wehner, John A. Fairman.
Fourth ward—Robert M. Blair, A. D. Armstrong*, Hugh McGuire*, Louis Mattern.
Fifth ward—Leon Long, J. A. Johnston.
Sixth ward—John Parkhite, C. Steffin, Jr., John Geasler.
Seventh ward—B. J. Biber*, F. Malley, A. Stork.
Eighth ward—Smith Walker*, August Hoarlander.
Ninth ward—John Hughes*, David McCarty.
Tenth ward—Jacob Born, George W. Snaman*.
Eleventh ward—John Seiling*, James Welsh.

The names of members marked with an asterisk are those who were re-elected.

An election has yet to be held for representatives from the new Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, which will increase the number according to the population in the wards. The candidates for Select branch in the Thirteenth are Messrs. A. J. Chambers and 'Squire Eggers, and in the Twelfth ward B. J. Biber and a Mr. Thomas are mentioned.

Wilkins Township Division.

The commission consisting of Messrs. Stilly, McCall and Scully, appointed to report upon the expediency of dividing Wilkins township, by lines which will cut off the territory formerly known as the Thirty-seventh ward, reported in favor of the division asked for, and Judge Stowe has made an order for an election, to be held on the third Tuesday in February, when the citizens will vote "for" and "against" division. The election takes place on the regular township election day, and it is generally believed that the people will vote in favor of division as prayed for. There has been so much agitation on the subject of division, that it is about time the matter was settled—and there seems no way of settling it satisfactorily except by letting the west end of the township "slide."

That Conspiracy to Rob a Bank.

Sheriff Springer, of Fayette county, visited this city yesterday, and returned to Uniontown, having in custody the four men arrested for conspiracy to rob the National Bank in that town. The Sheriff had no particulars of the alleged conspiracy to give, simply acting, it appears, on information received that such conspiracy existed, and the parties arrested were implicated.

From other sources, however, we learn that a man while on a drunken "spree" at Morgantown, let out that the robbery was contemplated on a certain night. The bank officials were notified, and a watch being kept, the parties heretofore named, were found "sighting" around in a mysterious manner.

A Hint to Election Supervisors.

The supervisors of the Presidential election, some 250 in number, will be paid by the United States Marshal on Friday. They will be allowed for two days $5 per diem. The deputy marshals, fifty in this city, will also receive their compensation on the same day. It is important that they should attend on Friday forenoon.

Suffocated.

On Sunday evening a young man named Sullivan, aged 22 years, went into a furnace at Park's Steel Works, on Thirty first street, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and was suffocated to death. The family of deceased reside at Glenwood.

Keystone Flour.

Those of our readers who desire to secure the best flour in the market, at the lowest rate, should purchase the Keystone Flour. This brand of flour has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have tried it. The only firm in the city handling this brand is Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street. They make prompt shipments, both in sacks and barrels. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large, and they are selling at the lowest prices. TuThs

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS—TWO OR three Glass Engravers. Address EXCELSIOR GLASS COMPANY, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address "MONEY," Commercial Office. TTh

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—For Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improvements. Terms liberal. Address J. E. MITCHELL, 245 Pine street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION—AS SALESman or manager of grocery or produce business; can influence considerable trade; the best of reference given if required. Address BOX X, Commercial Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FOR THIS AND each of the adjoining States. To an active, industrious man, either with experience or without, a salary of $90 a month and traveling expenses will be paid. Address GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE HAD considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

DIVORCES FOR CITIZENS OF ANY State legally procured under a late law, for incompatability, &c. Residence or attendance at court not required. Fee after Divorce. Circular free. REED'S AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, O. TThs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES—ALL KINDS furnished on short notice and warranted to suit; and Block Stone for the finest work. FARRELLY ALDEN, Agent, 17 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing, in full name, "A. F.," Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 BY 24 IN. ENGINE, a 12 by 24 in., a 10 by 24 in., and an 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting, 10 second-hand Boilers, 8 new Engines of different sizes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—THE BEST AND and cheapest paint in the market; is unequaled for painting cars, bridges, steamboat decks and hulls, roofs, iron, brick and wooden buildings, iron and tin work, &c., &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—72 ACRES OF LAND—LAYing very pretty in Beaver county, Pa.; good soil, well improved, watered and fenced; orchard, limestone and coal; good 2-story frame house and all necessary outbuildings; 2 miles from railroad station, 4 miles from Beaver Falls; 6 head of cows, pigs, harness, &c., &c.; hay, corn, oats and other grain; all the farming implements, &c., including everything, for $4,600, on easy payments. Possession given at once. Inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday at NO. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CAMERON SPECIAL STEAM PUMP.

PUMPS ADAPTED TO EVERY DUTY.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.

50 TO 60 THIRD AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

131 WOOD ST.

McCORD & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE NOW OPENING IN THEIR Fur Department AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

HUDSON BAY AND RUSSIAN SABLE SETTS,
MINK SABLE SETTS,
SQUIRREL SETTS,
FINE OTTER SACQUES,
SEAL SKIN SACQUES,
OTTER MUFFS AND BOAS,
SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND BOAS,

AND ALL THE LOWER GRADES OF

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

Also, all kinds of Fur Trimming for Cloaks, &c. Fur Gloves, Capes and Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All kinds of Fur Robes.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen, at 285 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End: large grounds, with fruit trees, etc. Rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 61 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. SHAW, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9th, 1876.

☞ IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The annual Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 8, 1876.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—ELECTION.—An election for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. HILL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Eleven Directors of the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh will be held at its Banking House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for 9 Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1877 (January 9), between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—An election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, from 11 to 1 o'clock.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania, at their January meeting, 1877, for the pardon of JOHN MEENAN, convicted at No. 87 September Sessions, 1876.
Pittsburgh, December 2, 1876. TU

☞ TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph Turnbull & Co. gave a note to John Stofft for $800, dated between 8th and 12th November, 1876, for 4 months. Parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as we will not honor same on maturity.
JOS. TURNBULL & CO.
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1876.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling fruit and vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.
W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
FIFTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JOS A. BUTLER.
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

The DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH CO,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Principal Office, corner Wood and Fifth.
THOS. J. ECKERT, President.

The Domestic Company is organized to supply a reliable Messenger Service in Pittsburgh, as at present in operation in New York and many large cities, and now offers for rent, at the trifling rent of One Dollar per month, the Home Telegraph Instrument, resembling a miniature clock, put in at the company's expense, by means of which—day or night, rain or shine—by simply turning a knob the occupant can have at the door a messenger, specially trained and uniformed and numbered, to deliver notes, parcels, orders, call police, fire extinguisher, &c.

For fuller information apply to
J. A. KERBEY,
Manager Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph,
corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF WM. H. CONLEY TO WILL H. MORGAN.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Conley, of Allegheny City, has this day assigned all his property to Will H. Morgan for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Wm. H. Conley will please settle immediately, and all persons having claims against him will present the same to his Assignee, at his residence, No. 231 Carson street, Pittsburgh, South Side, or at No. 97 Ohio street, Allegheny.

WILL H. MORGAN,
Assignee.
November 11, 1876. TuF

1876 Christmas. 1876

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents.

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,
125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company

Having perfected its arrangements (being duly licensed by the patentees,) purposes putting into operation immediately the "DISTRICT" Department of its business.

An Instrument

Will be placed in the STORE, OFFICE or DWELLING of each subscriber to this branch of the business, by means of which signals may be sent, AUTOMATICALLY, summoning a MESSENGER, POLICEMAN or FIREMAN from the District office, night or day. The signals will be answered in person within three minutes.

A charge of ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH will be made for use of instrument.

Messengers,

In uniform, will run errands, carry parcels, deliver notices, invitations, summon a physician, or perform any reasonable service, day or night. Subscribers having stores will have control, practically, of 25 or more boys.

The Police Signal will quietly summon a Policeman to your place of business or residence, at any hour of the day or night.

The Management

Will be under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, and a thorough performance of the service is guaranteed.

Further information may be had of SAMUEL L. GILSON, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, or of the undersigned, at

Room No. 15, First National Bank Building.

T. B. A. DAVID, President.

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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

I invite SPECIAL ATTENTION of Gentlemen to a Large Assortment of

Furnishing Goods,

Which are offered at LOWEST PRICES.
Late Novelties, BOSOM SCAFS, CRAVATS, in Plain Black and Colors.
STRAIGHT BLACK SILK TIES, a Specialty.
Standing and Turn Down Linen Collars, New Shapes, just received.
Linen Cuffs, Fine White Dress Shirts, Unlaundried Shirts, Boys' Shirts, Night Shirts.

UNDERWEAR.

White and Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers 50c, 75c and $1, Extra Good Values.
Fine Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers 50 per cent. lower than ever before offered in this market.
Heavy Russia Flannel (Mode and Scarlet) Shirts and Drawers.
White and Scarlet Shaker Shirts and Drawers.
Boys' White and Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes.

HOSIERY.

Cashmere, Merino, Cotton, Heavy Shaker Knit, Scotch Wool, Camel's Hair, Balbriggan, Cotton and Silk Half Hose, Plain Colors and Fancy Stripes.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Pocket Handkerchief, from 35c up.
Hemstitched Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs in Blue, Cardinal, Brown and White.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, White and New Styles Colored Border, Plain Hemmed and Hand Stitch.

Fine Suspenders; Silk, Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas; Light Gum Overcoats; Scarf Pins and Rings; Spray Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons.

GLOVES.

Doeskin, Dog Skin, Fine Calf, Heavy Leather and Cloth Gloves, Lined and Unlined.
Opera Kid Gloves, 2-Button, at $1 25.

We are still offering a few number of STAR SHIRTS at the reduced prices to close out.
Also, extra bargains in Fine Fancy Shirts.
Open on Saturday night till 8:30 o'clock.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Offer to Wholesale Dealers a large and complete stock of

FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS!
AT THE
Lowest Prices!

110 MARKET STREET.

FALL AND WINTER SOAPS.

SARG'S VIENNA SOAP.
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.
SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
RUSSIAN KESAN SOAP.
LOW'S GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS.
LUBIN'S FINE FRENCH SOAP.
COLGATE'S DOMESTIC SOAPS.
SHAVING SOAPS, MUGS AND BOXES.
MANY OF THE ABOVE BRANDS CONTAIN OVER ½ PURE GLYCERINE.

SIMON JOHNSTON'S,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
1p Opposite Central Hotel.

"100 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
And How to Make Them,"

In ST. NICHOLAS for DECEMBER OF LAST YEAR (1875). Send 25 cts. to SCRIBNER & CO., New York, who will send it postage paid.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1876.

This new Southern institution: bulldozing.

A BLACK Republican has no rights that a bulldozer is bound to respect.

THE continued decline in gold is pretty conclusive evidence that the country believes the election of Governor HAYES as President will be peaceably assented to.

THE idea which our Democratic contemporary appears to entertain of the Constitution of the United States is, that it is merely an old fiddle on which only Confederate tunes are to be played.

THE COMMERCIAL is is favor of the will of the people in Oregon, and of the Returning Board in Louisiana.—*Post.*

The *Post* is in favor of defeating the will of the people by bulldozing in Louisiana and Judas-dozing in Oregon.

THE colored people of Georgia and Mississippi are emigrating in large numbers to Arkansas and Texas. The same thing is going on in Louisiana, and will in South Carolina if the bulldozing practices of the Democracy are kept up there.

THE revolution in Mexico will be found, after a little, to be a reaction against religious toleration. IGLESIAS, who disputes the Presidency with DIAZ, is a religious bigot, who will close every Protestant church in Mexico as soon as he gets the power to do so.

THE *Post* develops a new source of anxiety. It is apprehensive that the Federal offices will not be properly dispensed in this district. It may take consolation from the fact that, whatever mistakes may be made, the Allegheny county Democracy will not be held responsible.

THE Democratic members of Congress from the South do not want the President impeached; and why? Because the Senate would try the impeachment, and the full history of Southern violence and intimidation in elections would be brought out. We give them credit for their prudence.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that the Democratic position in regard to Oregon is that one elector could fill the board by electing two, but two couldn't fill the board by electing one. The beauty of the claim is intensified by the fact that the one Democratic elector who attempted to act was defeated by more than eleven hundred votes, while the two Republican electors were elected by that majority.

VERMONT has appropriated $15,000 toward the erection of a monument on the battle field of Bennington, or near it. No action of the Revolution better deserves to be honored than that which John Stark fought and won on the 16th of August, 1777, when he defeated two detachments of Germans in succession, and in that way realized Washington's idea of clipping Burgoyne's wings.

THE Boston Board of Education has established a medical supervision of the public schools, under municipal direction. This is a good idea, and should not be confined to precautions against small-pox and other contagious diseases. The ventilation of school buildings is one point that requires attention, and the proper regulation of the hours of study, with precautions against over-study, is another.

THE Democratic organs assert that Mr. HEWITT had several proposals from HAYES electors to sell their votes to TILDEN, and that the virtuous HEWITT "peremptorily declined." Is it not more than probable that these offers came a little too late—and that it was much easier and cheaper for TILDEN to purchase a Democratic Governor than a Republican elector? No use in wasting one's usufruct, you know.

NEW YORK is bewailing herself over the ominous fact that during the past three years her percentage of all the receipts of grain at the Atlantic ports has declined from 58.3 to 46.8, while that of Baltimore has risen from 7.2 to 12.7, that of Philadelphia from 9.7 to 17.3, and that of Boston from 9.3 to 10.8. Nor is the end yet. A still further diversion of her grain trade to other ports is extremely likely to occur.

AN advance in the rate of interest between banks, and an increased demand for loans for business purposes, are among the encouraging features in Eastern financial circles. The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says the applications for loans made by customers come from business men who are increasing their business or getting in larger stocks, in the belief that bottom prices have been reached, and that better times are at hand. Confidence is returning, the period of depression and doubt has passed, and prudent and sagacious men are preparing to profit by the change.

THE condition of the Massachusetts savings banks, as shown by the official report of the Commissioners, just published, is interesting. The increase in the Boston five cents savings bank during the official year ending November 1, was over $1,250,000. The total increase in all the banks of the State was some ten millions, and the whole amount of deposits and surplus is now in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. This is a very large sum, and its amount shows that there have been no systematic withdrawals of deposits in consequence of the hard times. It is feared, however, that numerous withdrawals will be made this winter.

APART from the political dangers to trade, the business of the New England States is probably in a better condition than at any time since the panic of 1873. Nearly all the larger mills and factories are in operation, though few of them are making much money. The export trade of Boston has developed wonderfully within the past two or three years. In 1874, it was less than $30,000,000; in 1875, it exceeded $33,000,000, and, this year, it will nearly reach $45,000,000—a gain of more than fifty per cent. during that period. The imports in the same period have changed the other way, falling from some $50,000,000 to $35,000,000 in two years.

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the House of Representatives, in 1801, when that body was engaged in the JEFFERSON-BURR Presidential contest, "was in session for almost two weeks before the BURR men gave in, and JEFFERSON was chosen." This is an error. The contest began on Wednesday, February 11, and closed on Tuesday, February 17, 1801, lasting almost one week, during which there were thirty-six ballots. The balloting could not begin until the 11th of February, and on the 18th of February JEFFERSON wrote to MADISON, giving an account of the manner in which his [JEFFERSON'S] election had been effected, on the preceding day.

THE Democratic party will be beaten out of sight at the next general election. The proceedings thus far had in Congress, during the present session, at least so far as the House is concerned, show that the Democrats are as venemously partisan as ever they were in their palmiest days. The refusal to allow the Colorado Representative to be sworn in was simply an outrage on decency, and everybody knows that it was done simply to be able to make a point if convenient and necessary against the Colorado electoral vote, and also, if the next House is uncomfortably close, to keep the Colorado Representative out. It was sheer brute force exercised purely for an unscrupulous partisan purpose.

ACCORDING to the latest foreign trade returns of the Bureau of Statistics, embracing all the ports of the United States, there was a balance of nearly twenty millions against us for the fiscal year 1875, and a balance in our favor of $120,213,102 for 1876, or of $79,043,481 exclusive of gold and silver. The gain in July and August this year was $29,442,000 over the returns for the corresponding months in 1875, and in September the gain was no less than $20,290,743. This gain of nearly fifty millions in three months, or at the rate of two hundred millions a year, is unprecedented in our commercial history, and is the main cause of our large importations of gold from Europe.

OVERLOADING THE COURTS

This paper has, on various occasions heretofore, protested against the tendency to throw every nice exercise of power and the settlement of every disputed political question into the hands of the courts; and we are glad to find that the members of the Supreme Court at Washington have spoken right out in meeting and entered their protest against any attempt to saddle upon them the settlement of disputed questions in counting the electoral vote. The proposition of Messrs. SCHURZ and HENDERSON to impose upon the judges of that court the duty of counting the electoral vote has alarmed them, and very properly; and their protest against such a measure not only has great force, but comes at the right time.

The proper function of every court is simply to decide judicial questions, and to interpret the laws; and the moment any court is loaded with other functions it has departed from the strict line which separates it from the other co-ordinate branches of government. Our safety, as a nation, depends upon maintaining the simple judicial character of the Supreme Court. To load it with political powers and saddle it with the settlement of political questions is to take it out of its proper element and destroy its impartiality and usefulness.

In this State, of late, there has been a strong inclination to put the appointing power in the hands of the courts, and to load them down with non-judicial or extra-judicial powers. The trial of contested election cases has been put into their hands, and they have been turned into returning boards, also, for canvassing and declaring election results. We do not say that these functions are not safe in their hands, because we known that they *are* perfectly safe, so far as the courts are at present constituted; but we do say that exercising the appointing power and canvassing election returns are not judicial acts, and that courts should be confined exclusively to the discharge of judicial duties.

To throw the canvassing of the electoral vote into the hands of the Supreme Court would be to sink that body to the level of a mere political engine. The framers of the Constitution were very careful to guard against any such possibility in defining its duties and powers and confining its jurisdiction to cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution. It has original jurisdiction only in "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party." In everything else it can only hear appeals from inferior courts. There let its powers rest. Political questions do not belong to the courts, and when they are taken there to be settled, the courts will lose their independence as well as their impartiality.

HOW to provide for the deserving poor, detect imposters and get through the winter as cheaply as possible, is just now the problem that is engaging the earnest attention of county and municipal authorities and benevolent organizations throughout the country. In our own city many families are in destitute circumstances, in numerous cases absolutely without means to drive the wolf from the door, with a long and cheerless winter before them, and starvation staring them in the face. Want has invaded hundreds of households where it was seldom known before. Mechanics and laborers have alike been unable to provide against winter. A host of them have been barely able to get along through the summer and fall, when circumstances were most favorable, and December finds them without means, with their children improperly clothed and inadequately provided with food. There exists, of course, in this community, as in all populous centers, a class of people who make a regular business of gaining their livelihood by imposture, but a system of rigid scrutiny into the condition and habits of those who apply for relief would eventually weed out the undeserving. Meanwhile, want and wretchedness on the part of the really deserving poor are stern realities that are constantly obtruding themselves into notice, and it is to be hoped that those who are in easy and affluent circumstances will bestir themselves in the premises as humanity prompts and the occasion demands. Then, too, there are thousands of men, women and children who can contribute their mites and never feel the loss. This is no time for cast off or partially worn clothing to be hanging on pegs or lying in trunks or wardrobes when human beings are suffering for it. This is a time for action. The various church and religious organizations should also lend a helping hand to aid in keeping the machinery of benevolence in motion.

THE New York *Bulletin* suggests that the low rates of through freight from west to east are not the result of competition between the various roads but of a combination to cripple the canals and drive off competition by water transportation. It says:

> For, really, the action of the railroads is not explainable on the ground of mutual competition. Strictly speaking, the roads are not regulating their rates of freight upon any such grounds. Competition, in such cases, implies a cutting down of charges by the parties one below another, so as to get each others business. But this has not been the course pursued by the companies. They have carried on uniform charges, and so far as rates are concerned have made no particular effort to get business from one another. Indeed, it is really a question whether in any proper sense they have been fighting each other at all. They could have made an advance in rates uniform on all the routes without at all changing their relative ability to compete with each other (possibly excepting Erie), had they been disposed to do so. In that case, each road would have earned more, and none would have been relatively more benefited than the rest. There can therefore be found no motive in mutual competition between the roads to account for their chosing to sacrifice a large amount of earnings by continuing the low rates of freight. The conclusion then seems inevitable that any competition by which they may have been influenced has been directed not against one another but against a competitor; and that competitor can be no other than the water route, the lakes and canals.

This is the New York view of things, and as New York is the only city interested in keeping up canal competition, it very naturally takes to this idea. But, whatever may be the motive, we do not see that New York has any right to complain, so long as she gets cheap freights. It is a city like Pittsburgh, which lies between the East and the West, that pays the penalty of her position by having to pay higher rates for lesser distances in order to make up for what is lost by the railroads on through freights.

THE letter of CHARLES O'CONOR, the New York lawyer, in which he speaks of General GRANT as "the drunken Galena Democrat whom the Republicans picked out of the gutter," was probably written when the author was either drunk or crazy, or both. This man O'CONOR has long had a factitious reputation as a great lawyer, without ever having done any thing to deserve it, and, like JERRY BLACK, he enjoyed this reputation as long as he kept his mouth shut or his pen quiet; but, like BLACK again, he dispels this reputation by revealing himself as a common blackguard. No ordinarily decent man would permit himself to write such a letter as this of O'CONOR. GRANT is not and never was, a "drunken" man, nor was he ever a "Democrat," and the Republicans took him from the head of the Union army instead of out of a gutter. O'CONOR has disgraced himself, in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons, and the public have paid as little attention to his screed as they would to anything similar, "base-born, ditch-delivered of a drab."

THE alarming increase of the gambling spirit in politics, as shown by the vast sums of money locked up in the pools in the late election, should arrest the attention of every thinking man, and arouse the consciences of the least concerned. The contagion spreads. The fiery serpents which issue forth from these pools are biting multitudes who have before escaped. The evil is not confined to sporting men and professed gamblers. If it were, there would be much less ground for alarm, but the New York *Examiner* states that this demoralizing distemper has seized upon moralists and church members. The crowded betting centers of New York have their types in all our towns and villages. "I'll bet you" is not only heard familiarly to fall from the lips of children, but takes on the form of a religious serious challenge, and is fortified by the offered and accepted stakes, when falling from the tongues of those supposed to be mature in judgment and conscience.

RUSSIA is represented as hurrying matters in hot haste, so as to be ready to take the field early. This may possibly mean that that Power intends to disregard the terms of the armistice, and begin war next month. The armistice extends to February, 1877, with the right of renewal to the middle of March; and to denounce it at the close of January would be a dishonorable proceeding. It is possible that the armistice was meant to be nothing but a trap, from the beginning, and that having gained from it all that she can hope to gain, Russia will denounce it a month in advance, under the pretense that the Turks had previously disregarded the terms of it. That Russia means work is pretty evident from the fact that she has prepared eighty-four military hospitals, in which there are accommodations for nearly 60,000 men.

IN 1860 the BELL and EVERETT electoral ticket was elected in Virginia; but the names of two of these electors, WALTER PRESTON and WALLER STAPLES, were misspelled in some of the counties, and the Democratic Secretary of State, by throwing out these misspelled votes, declared two of the BRECKINRIDGE electors elected. Whereupon the two BRECKINRIDGE electors declined on a point of honor to act in that capacity, as it would be falsifying the will of the people as intended to be expressed at the ballot-box. The remaining electors then filled the vacancies by appointing Messrs. STAPLES and PRESTON and cast the full vote of the State for BELL. The Southern sense of honor has very materially changed since then. In order to get a vote for TILDEN, now, it would descend not merely to buying but to stealing one, wherever and whenever the chance offered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Santa Claus is greasing his harness.

Cardinal red noses are the latest feature in street costumes.

Barbara Freitchie's house is gradually turning into canes.

American eagles have taken a higher flight in England, they having "gone up" a cent an ounce.

England talks of buying a slice of Asia Minor, to secure her route to India irrespective of Turkey or Russia.

Out of 37,500 adults in the New York "Tombs" last year, three-fourths were there through intemperance.

The "first run of shad" has made its appearance down South. This is fully three weeks earlier than ever known before.

Last Sunday the entire New York and Brooklyn pulpit had, for once, but one theme in common. It was the theater horror.

You can make a good investment of your surplus funds during the winter solstice by depositing them in trust in some charitable institution.

The "Iliad" is once more translated; this time by Mr. C. B. Cayley, of England, in a meter of quantitative hexameter. It will be published immediately.

No man can make a right out of wrong any more than he can paint a piece of cork so like a stone that it will sink to the bottom when it is thrown into the water.

The short-horn is the most beautiful cow living, but it is stated that the race threatens to become a barren one, by reason of too much feeding and petting.

London has a cheerful weekly called the *Obituary*. It is devoted to the interests of undertakers, cremationists, embalmers, gravediggers and sculptors of tombstones.

The generous promptitude with which the dramatic profession especially have come forward to respond to the necessities of the Brooklyn Theater catastrophe, is beyond all praise.

Among the reports of domestic exports for last week are some very suggestive items. We sent 173 packages to Brazil, and others to new points on the South American continent.

A movement is on foot looking to the establishment again of Government works at Harper's Ferry, or at least of utilizing the immense water power there for the benefit of the Government.

Professor Proctor rejoices that the American people are so prompt in paying for their lectures. He gave 244 lectures in this country, and in but one instance was there any delay in payment.

Notwithstanding the war talk of the Democracy, we shall not look for the beginning of hostilities until we see the old-liners of that party marching on to Canada. When that begins, look out for trouble.

A great many business changes will take place in New York city with the beginning of the new year. It is stated that the general desire and tendency there now is to get out of business instead of getting in.

The silver magnates of the Comstock lode are waxing merry once more over the prospects of the silver markets at home and abroad. In London the price has advanced to fifty-five and one-fourth pence per ounce.

The agent of the American paper manufacturers, who is canvassing England for orders, has sent back for fifteen or twenty tons, and it is believed that there will be a permanent market there for both our writing and printing papers.

The spirit of religious revivals has struck the country with considerable force, judging from the number now in progress. The Presbyterians, Methodists and others are nearly all holding protracted revival meetings with a fair degree of success.

The Russian conscription in view of the coming struggle in the East, falls most heavily on Poland, and in order to furnish an excuse for "bulldozing" that unfortunate country, the Russian police pretend to have discovered a plot against the Government.

A calculating Michigan genius has gone into the manufacture of honey-comb. Send him your old beeswax, and he will return you a perfect comb, so deftly made that it will deceive the elect among bees, and they will at once fill it with their best article of honey.

Ceylon is agitated over the question of church disestablishment. A stormy debate in the Legislative Council resulted in a vote of ten to six in favor of continuing subsidies to religion; but as eight of the majority are officials, the disestablishment party claim a moral victory.

The *German and American Brewers' Journal* is the title of a new trade paper printed in English and German, and thus made useful to almost all brewers in this country. Original scientific and technical articles on the brewing of lager beer and ale are published in each issue.

Cremation is not unknown in Arizona. Macadow is a notable chief of the Mohave tribe, there "located," and his venerable mother died recently, and her remains were "cremated;" and fourteen horses were burned at her funeral, in order that she might be able constantly to ride in the spirit land.

Nearly everybody in business is just now a sort of commercial *Micawber*, waiting for something to turn up, and meanwhile he is content to do little or nothing rather than work in the dark or "buy a pig in a poke." Hence there is an absence of anything approaching speculative transactions in all branches of trade.

Christmas is getting near, and causes one to wonder what he shall give to father and mother or brothers and sisters on that merry day. Let us suggest books, for are they not a man's best friend?

Books are each a world; and books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good;
Round these with tendrils strong as flesh and blood
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

Newspaper enterprise is not appreciated in France. A reporter of the Paris *Figaro* was anxious to get exclusive news of an interesting murder case, and calling on the surgeon who had examined the victim he obtained the doctor's report by representing himself as a police agent. The *Figaro* got ahead of its contemporaries, but the enterprise of the reporter was rewarded by fifteen days in jail.

PERSONAL.

Edwin Booth is getting rich again. He has just invested $150,000 in Chicago real estate and buildings.

A curious case of suspended animation is reported in the Louisville *Commercial*. The person is a Miss Rothsfeld, a young lady of seventeen, who, although exhibiting no other signs of life, retains her natural color and warmth.

The horrible story that an idiot boy at Gorham, Maine, had disemboweled an infant, skinned it, and hung up the carcass, as he had seen it done in a slaughter-house, happily proves a falsehood, the starting point of the story being that, the lad's mother found him with a large knife in the room with the baby.

It is reported that Miss Anna Dickinson's new play, "True to Herself," was begun upon Thursday of last week and not finished until Thursday of the present week, the day upon which it was produced in Philadelphia. The author, meantime, was playing every night in "A Crown of Thorns." This is a somewhat remarkable literary feat, unless, indeed, the play is a very bad one.

A court-martial has been ordered to convene at Cheyenne, to be presided over by General Pope, at which charges will be brought against Colonel John J. Reynolds and Captain A. G. Moore, of the Third Cavalry, by Major-General Crook, for cowardice and disobedience of orders in the February campaign, during the fight with Crazy Horse. These two officers are also charged with letting seven hundred ponies escape, and burning a large amount of dried meat.

The case of Mrs. Gleason, of New York, a sane woman, who was sent to the Bellevue Hospital for the Insane, is attracting much attention. It has appeared in evidence that she was confined without due process of law, was examined as to her sanity by a nurse who could not sign her own name, and was put in a dungeon and straight jacket by a night watchman. The investigation has developed some interesting particulars in reference to the free and easy manner in which persons can be chucked into a lunatic asylum by a husband, a father, or any other relative who is tired of supporting them, or of "seeing them hanging round."

A curious case has lately been decided in the English courts. A meeting of the Board of Directors of a certain company was advertised to be held, but at the time appointed only one member was present. He at once proceeded to business, voted himself into the chair, appointed himself Secretary, declared a dividend of five shillings per share and adjourned. The matter came before the court, and it was argued by the counsel for the solitary member that as the charter of the company did not specify what number should constitute a quorum his acts were perfectly legal. The judge, however, decided that one man could not "meet," and the proceedings were declared invalid.

Nellie Gregg, aged ten years, went into the Utica *Herald* office and wanted to know the price of printing a love story. When asked to show the story she said it was not written, but she could tell it. The little one was given a seat and told her love story very prettily as follows: "Now, my name is Nellie Gregg, and I want this put in the *Morning Herald* and sign my name to it. Now, I went to El Dorado county, California, with my father a year ago and showed Edward Slater a picture of a real nice girl. Now, he fell in love with the girl and commenced writing to her, and Thursday of last week he came on to Utica and married her, and he never saw her before, and now he promises me a present and he hasn't given it to me yet, and don't you think he ought to? That's all the story, and I told him I would put it in the *Morning Herald*. Please do it for me!" And they did.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Question of the Hour Among Producers—Tendency of the Trade—Progress of Developments—Activity in the Clarion District—Pushing the Lines into Kentucky and Tennessee on One Side, and New York on the Other—Bullion Run—Singular Accident—The Harley Conspiracy Case.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, December 9, 1876.

Producers are again jubilant at the improvement in the market, and the prospects are all *coleur de rose.* The advance in prices comes in a very auspicious time, for it will have a tendency to demonstrate the absurdity of pooling oil and forming compacts with the refiners' combination for the particular benefit of that self-sacrificing institution, while forging the last links that would shackle the trade in its legitimate sphere of operations.

There is no question but that producers should at present be receiving better prices for their staple; and, if there were open competition and independent refiners in the market that the price of crude would rule higher than it does to-day, while at the same time that of refined would depreciate to the extent of a fair margin between them.

The prospect of formidable opposition to the powerful Standard ring, in which the large trunk railroads, millions of capital, brains, ambition and shrewdness to carry out the boldest plots are combined, is causing the necessity for further operations to enable the monopoly successfully to combat what threatens to be a dangerous foe. Hence the efforts to form a combination among producers, to pool their oil and "share" with the Standard Oil Company the present exorbitant margin between crude and refined, the condition of the compact being, however, that the monopoly shall then, of right, according to the terms of the contract, be the sole purchaser of the oil in the pool. The proposition is eminently suggestive of the fable of the monkey, the cat and the chestnuts, which were roasting in the fire and were eaten by the monkey as rapidly as the cat removed them from the glowing embers.

No artificial measures can permanently enhance the price of petroleum, which must always be subject to the immutable laws of commerce, regulated by supply and demand. It is not an easy matter to regulate the price of wheat by artificial means, in an abundant harvest; although, after the crops are in, very safe calculations can be made on the amount of stocks on hand, with the certainty that until the next season rolls round no addition can be made to them. But with crude petroleum we have a perpetual harvest. Day and night thousands of pumps are raising the commodity from nature's storehouse in the sand rock, to supply deficiencies in stocks from the legitimate demands of commerce, and that producer, in the long run, is most successful who sells his production at what he knows to be a handsome margin on his investment, and leaves speculation in the market to those who have better opportunities of observing the fluctuations and taking advantage of them.

Some producers who sold their production six months in advance, at $3 30 at the wells, a few months ago, have realized handsomely by the operation, and will be more money in pocket, at the expiration of the time, than others who have held their oil on speculation for a higher market.

During the last month developments have been quite active, although the Clarion district has been far in advance of its late formidable rival, Butler, in the extent of its operations.

In the Butler district seventy-nine new wells were completed, being ten less than were finished the preceding month. Of these new wells, ten were dry holes, a decrease of this interesting but unprofitable variety of four from the month of October. The daily average yield of the new wells in this district was about ten barrels.

In the entire region during October, 281 new wells were completed, of which forty-seven per cent. were in the Clarion district. The production of the new wells throughout the region amounted to eleven and three-fourths barrels per well daily. In this estimate, of course, are not included forty dry holes—one less than came in the previous month.

The daily average production of the region last month was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight thousand barrels.

Developments continue in every direction to be pushed with great activity, ranging on the line of the Scrubgrass belt, from Rochester, in Beaver county, to Bullion run, and on the other side of the river from Edenburg, through Forest county, to Mc Kean and Cattaraugus counties. In the meantime parties are securing lands for oil operations in West Virginia, East Kentucky and East Tennessee, and the prospect of an oil famine becomes daily more and more improbable.

There are at present 197 wells drilling and 103 rigs up or in process of building, in this district, and the unprecedented number of 619 wells being drilled in the entire region, an increase of forty-two over last month, while 291 rigs are up or in process of construction.

In the Clarion district there are 239 wells being drilled, and seventy rigs up or building, while developments are decidedly on the increase in the northern and middle oil fields.

Bullion run continues to attract considerable attention, and although the recent gushers have fallen off considerably, the small area of producing territory there is yielding between five and six hundred barrels a day.

A singular accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the first gusher of Phillips Brothers, on Bullion run. The well was being torpedoed, when she commenced flowing, and carried the shell up to the lower end of the casing, coming in contact with which the torpedo exploded and set fire to the gas, which communicated with the derrick and two tanks, containing between one hundred and two hundred barrels of oil. The ominous black column of smoke was seen for a considerable distance.

Among recent developments in this district Woodward & Shirley's well, on the Campbell farm, is doing about five barrels a day.

Hoch & Co.'s new well, on the Moore farm, is producing daily about ten barrels.

Brooks, Roberts & Co.'s recent strike, on the John Starr farm, is yielding from ten to fifteen barrels daily.

On the Meadville tract the Meadville Company's new well is yielding between ten and fifteen barrels a day.

Ripley & Co.'s new well, on the Paul Trautman farm, is pumping a large quantity of salt water and but little oil. It will probably be good for a five barrel well.

The market is active and in quite an excited condition, under the stimulus of more encouraging advices from Europe, where prices have reached an unprecedented figure, and, from present indications, shipments from the oil regions during the present month will exceed any similar period, unless it be the month of September in the present year. In the meantime, those producers who are wise will probably realize on a commodity which is not only subject to shrinkage from evaporation, but to fluctuations in value greater than is the case with any other article of commerce.

In the case of the committee *vs.* Henry Harley and others for conspiracy in the tank guage movement, a continuance was granted by the court at the instance of defendants' attorney, and recognizances taken in $500 for each defendant. DOT.

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French Mackerel in Cans	25c per can
Russian Cavair	40c per can
Chinese Canton Ginger	$1 per pot
Taylor Bros. Arrowroot (Bermuda)	15c per pk
Spanish Queen Olives	15c per bottle
Brandy Peaches	35c, 3 bottles for $1
Brandy Cherries	35c, 3 bottles for $1
French Salmon	22c per can
Zoline, for the laundry	25c per bottle
New Pine Apple Cheese	$1 50
New Edam Cheese	$1 25
New Goshen Cheese	16c per lb
Potted Ham	35c per can; 3 cans, $1 00
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Canned Cooked Beef, ready for use	45c per can
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2½ lbs Young Hyson Tea	$1 00
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2½ lbs Gunpowder Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Imperial Tea	1 00
2½ lbs English Breakfast Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Mixed Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Oolong Tea	1 00
15½ lb Water Crackers	$1 00
15½ lbs Butter Crackers	1 00
15½ lbs Soda Crackers	1 00
11 cans Baking Soda	1 00
5 lbs Roasted Coffee	1 00
21 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
20½ lbs Barley	1 00
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TThs

F.G SMOKING TOBACCO! F.G

This Brand, unchanged in Standard and Quality, has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this Market by Wholesale Dealers.
TThs

DRY GOODS — DRY GOODS! — DRY GOODS. — DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Approaching the Holiday Season, and having made very extensive preparations for that time, we are daily in receipt of New Fancy Novelties, suitable for Christmas Presents, making our stock one of the largest, most varied and attractive west of New York. Prices always Lowest.

Latest Novelties Now in Every Department!

Beautiful line of New Fancy Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Latest novelties in Neck Ruchings and Neck Wear.
New and choice line of Ladies' Linen and Fancy Sets.

Plain, Fancy, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lisle, Lined, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Fur-top and Castor Gloves.
New Plain and Crayon and Spatter-work Mottoes.

New Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
New Java Canvas, Plain and Plaid.
New Railroad, Waffle and Honey-comb Canvas.
New Zephyrs and fine Germantown and Balmoral Yarns.
New Hats and Bonnets, latest shapes.

Woolen Hoods, Jackets and Sacques, knit and hand made.
Childrens and Misses' Fur Hats and Caps.
Real and Imitation Sealskin Caps.
New Flowers, Feathers, Wings and Tips.

☞ To this department has been added many other New Novelties. A new and very choice line of Woolen and Silk Dress Fringes, at much less than former prices; also, an elegant line of Fur and Feather Trimmings, in all the various kinds, at special low prices. Laces, Embroideries, Woolen and Lace Tidies, and a very fine assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs from 23 cents each up. Fancy Jewelry of every description, &c., &c., &c., and a beautiful line of NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

Complete and Varied Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Special Bargains in Unlaundried Shirts.
Gents' Fine White Dress and Percale Shirts.
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Chinchilla and Fur-topped Gloves,
Suspenders, Braces, &c., &c.
Gents' Walking Canes—large assortment.
New Novelties arriving daily.

☞ In addition to the above, in our Fancy Goods Department we have a full and complete line of Baskets and Willow Ware, Cutlery of all kinds, China, Glass and Queensware, and a very extensive assortment of Housekeeping articles of every description. Toys, fancy and useful articles, all at much less than usual prices.

New Attractions in Dress Goods Department!

At 18¾ and 20c, latest shades in Plain Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, all colors in double-fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 25c, Cashmere, Diagonal and Alpaca Brocades, worth 31c.

At 20, 25 and 30c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Suiting, worth 25 to 50c.
At 25c, Cashmere Striped Suitings, worth 37½c.
At 25 to 50c, new line of fine Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, new fine Colored Cashmeres.

At 60 and 62½c, special bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 60c to $1 50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 60c to $3 50, very superior Black Cashmeres.
At 12½c, choice line of Winter Dress Goods.

At 12½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 20c.
At 12½ and 15c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At $1 00 to $2 50, beautiful line of Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3 50, extra value in Black Silks.

☞ Special low prices having been made on these goods this day, we take great pleasure in calling attention to the unusual good value to be found in this Department, which embraces all the very latest high novelties in American and Foreign Dress Fabrics, suitable in material and colors for the season. An examination will amply repay.

Newest Parisian and American Outside Garments!

At $2, Ladies' Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
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☞ Blankets and Flannels of Eastern and Country makes, Waterproof Cloths in all colors, Ladies' Sacquing Cloths, Comforts, Quilts, Coverlets, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods. Stock Full and Complete. Prices the Lowest. Value the Best.

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☞ The December and HOLIDAY NUMBER of our "LADIES' JOURNAL" is now out and ready for mailing, containing four pages, or sixteen columns, additional reading matter over former issues, and is certainly the most interesting number yet issued. Also, contains extended list of the many attractions we are offering for the Holidays.

☞ A Sample Copy will be Mailed Free to any Address on Application.

Monday, Dec. 11th.
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Dress Goods
Of Every Description.
NEW CLOTH CLOAKS!
Latest Styles! Desirable Cloths!!
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From 12½ cts. to 50 cts. a yard, MANY LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.
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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

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An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 25 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
d*

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

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d*

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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 610 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.
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MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
TuThS*

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN. *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*
MWF*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after MONNDAY, December 11th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

☞ CITY TIME. ☜

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11 45 a. m., Philadelphia 3 45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:15 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:05 a m.

Fast Line daily at 8:06 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:12 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:31 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m and 9:26 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday.......12:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday.......7:51 a m
Cincinnati Express daily.......8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily.......1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily.......8:26 p m
Fast Line daily.......11:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.......10:26 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:16 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:51 5:5 , 7:17 and 7:56 p m, Sunday, 10:01 a m, and 7:11 p m

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, and 11:56 p m. On Sunday 7:56 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 7:11, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31 and 9:21 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a m.
Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.
Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a m and 6:01 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler, 7:11 a m.
Express, connecting for Butler, 2:31 p m.
Butler Accommodation, 9:31 a m. On Sunday 7:46 a m.
Freeport Accommodation, 4:56 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9 11 p m.
Sharpsburg Accommodation, 8:41 p m.
Market Train for Butler, 3:51 p m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler, 9:58 a m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler, 5:26 p m.
Butler Accommodation, 1:06 p m. On Sunday 6:56 p m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:31, a m 2:51 and 7:16 p m. On Sunday at 6:51 a m and 6:41 p m.
Sharpsburg Accommodation, 9:31 p m.
Market Train from Butler, 9:01 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after DECEMBER 4, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette Co. Ac.	7:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	8:42 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
Through Mail	9:24 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:30 a m	Through Ex.	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:20 p m	Uniontown Ex.	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:55 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:55 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:05 p m	Fayette Co. Ex.	5:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:00 p m
Through Ex.	7:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	8:30 p m
Church Train	12:45 p m	Church Train	10:05 a m
Church Train	9:30 p m	Church Train	6:45 p m
Through Ex.	11:00 p m		

Mail Trains daily, except Sunday. Through Express leaves at 7 p m daily, except Sunday; leaves on Sundays at 11 p m. Accommodation Trains and Fayette County Express daily, except Sunday. Church Trains, Sundays only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST AND only direct route to the East and South via Washington City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches on Through Express. Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains to Washington City and Baltimore without change. Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and the South.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 26, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Steubenville Ac.	7:17 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:02 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:02 a m	Dennison Ac.	9:42 a m
Dennison Ac.	3:52 p m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Washington Ac	4:52 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Steubenville Ac	5:22 p m
Mansfield Ac.	11:02 p m	Fast Line	7:5 p m
Fast Line	11:33 p m	Mansfield Ac.	7:17 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:37 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after December 4th, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail	6:12 a m	Atlantic Ex.	2:42 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:27 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:?? p m
Chicago Ex.	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Ex.	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex.	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.	7:47 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:27 p m	Cleve & W Ex.	7:57 p m
Fast Line	11:42 p m	Erie Ex.	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12 p m	Enon Ac.	8:47 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	2:17 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	10:12 a m
Enon Ac.	3:37 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:32 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:22 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:22 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	10:02 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, except Saturday.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Ac	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	8:15 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	8:10 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac	8:40 a m
Freeport Acc	11:40 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex.	1:55 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex.	3:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:19 p m	Buffalo Ex.	7:58 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a m, arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p m. Returning, leaves Emlenton 3:10 p m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for DECEMBER, now ready, contains the opening chapters of

DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NOVEL,
"NICHOLAS MINTURN."

The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always *"tied to a woman's apron strings,"* and is left by the death of his mother to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.

The August, September and October numbers, with the beginning of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every *new* subscriber *who requests them*, and whose subscription begins with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year. Subscribe with the nearest book-seller, or send check or P. O. order.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 11, 1876.

"The Temptation of Banking" affords the topic for a timely article on the danger of bank officers allowing their banks to become the creditor of a person of doubtful solvency. The figures recently published showing the losses of the national banks by bad debts are fully commented upon, and the means of guarding against this evil are discussed. The latter question is by no means easy of solution. The bank officials feel bound, if possible, to pay dividends. Their vaults have been crowded with money for the past year, with too little first class paper offering to absorb their funds. The ruling rate of interest, too, on this class of loans has been very low. Paper is offered for discount, on the other hand, which is of somewhat doubtful value, but which it is thought will probably be paid, and the holder is willing to pay rates higher than usual. The difference between ruling rates and this percentage is a sort or insurance of the risk, and there is a strong temptation to take it. To refuse it is to be compelled to pass dividends—a not very pleasant thing to do.

In this way, with the real purpose of serving the stockholders, large amounts of doubtful paper are taken at high rates. We say large amounts, for the $6,800,000 lost by the New York banks represent but a small proportion of this class of risks actually taken. No one will argue that no second-class paper should be discounted, but the report of these heavy losses shows the necessity, if risks are to be taken, for the exercise of the best judgment in relation to them. Eight or ten per cent. naturally warps the judgment of bank officers, excepting always the natural conservative, who understands fully the meaning of the adage that high rates mean poor security.

—The evils that are apt to result from the disregard of the adage about the cobbler sticking to his last was exemplified in this city the other day, when one of the papers announced that "the burdens of national and State taxation were driving the national banks into bankruptcy." Now, although the banks have, with considerable justice, invited public attention to the amount of taxes which they have to pay, nothing could be less in accordance with their desires or further from the truth than the statement that their solvency had been affected thereby. On the contrary, the national banks of this city have, as a rule, kept up their surplus, paid their taxes and declared moderate dividends through the dull times of the past three years, and continue perfectly solvent. By all means national bank taxation should be reduced, but let us have no more assertions about their being driven into bankruptcy.

—The following are recent New York quotations in gold or coin bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
American trade dollars	.96	.98
American silver (half and quarter dollars)	.93	.94
American silver (dimes and half dimes)	.93	.94
Mexican dollars, old style	.97½	.98½
Mexican dollars, new style	.97½	.98½
English silver	4.80	4.86
Five francs	.90	.93
Thalers	.69	.71
English sovereigns	4.85	4.88
Twenty francs	3.90	3.94
Spanish doubloons	16.00	16.50
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Silver bars (999) per ounce	1.21½	12.2
Fine gold bars	Par@¼	

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	115½	115¼	....	....	115½	....
5-20's, 1865	108¾	108⅞	....	....	108⅝	....
5-20's, 1865, new	111⅛	111¼	....	....	111⅛	....
5-20's, 1867 registered	111⅛	111¼	....	....	111⅛	....
5-20's, 1867	114⅝	114¼	....	....	114⅝	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	111⅝	111⅛	....	....	111⅝	....
5-20's, 1868	116	115⅞	....	....	116	....
10-40's	111⅛	111⅛	....	....	111⅛	....
10-40's, coupons	113	111⅛	....	....	111⅛	....
Currency 6's	120¾	120⅝	....	....	121	....
New 5 per cents	110⅜	110⅜	....	....	110¼	....
Western Union Tel	72	72	71¾	71¾	71⅞	72
Quicksilver	14	....	....	12¼	13	....
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	....	24⅝	....	....
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	104	....	....	104	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	87	....	....	87	....	....
American Express	60¼	....	....	57	....	....
United States Ex	....	....	....	50½	....	....
New York Central	....	....	113⅛	103⅛	....	102⅞
Erie	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	....
Michigan Central	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	43⅜	....
Michigan Southern	57⅜	....	56⅝	56⅝	56½	56¼
Illinois Central	65	....	....	66	65⅜	....
Clev. and Pittsburgh	89	....	....	89	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	35⅜	....	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
Do. preferred	....	58	....	57¾	58	....
Rock Island	99¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	....	98⅝
St. Paul common	19¼	....	18⅞	18⅞	....	19⅛
Do. preferred	52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51
Wabash common	4¾	4¼	....	....	4¾	4¼
Fort Wayne	101⅝	....	....	101⅝	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	5¼	....	5⅛	....	5⅛
Union Pacific	58	....	....	....	....	58⅛
Harlem	139	....	....	139	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	33⅞	....	....	33⅞	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	12½	....	12⅛	12	....	....
Iron Mountain	10⅜	....	....	9½	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	2⅛	....	2¼
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	3⅛
Del., Lack. & West	....	71	71	....	....	71⅝
South Carolinas, Apr	....	35	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Jul	....	35	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	106⅝	....	106⅝	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	45⅞	46	....
Reading	....	....	18¾
United Cos. of N. J.	138⅛	....	....
Pgh., Titusville & Buffalo	8⅝	8⅞	....
Lehigh Valley	47⅝	47⅞	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	104	104½	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P., C. & St. L. m. b.	82	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 107¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Money 2@7 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $180,000. Customs receipts $184,000. Clearing $26,000,000. The steamer Weser, from Southampton, brings nearly $1,000,000 specie. Sterling 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 107¼, declined to 107 and closed at 107¼. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad bonds irregular; Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi lower, Northwestern and St. Paul issues firm and in good demand. State securities quiet. Stocks during the morning were weak and lower, with a decline of 1¼ per cent. in New Jersey Central, 1¼ in Northwestern preferred, 1⅛ in St. Paul preferred and Wabash, 1 in Rock Island, ⅞ in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 1¾ in New York Central and Lake Shore. After noon there was a recovery of from ⅛ to ½ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. The *Evening Post* says the attack on Northwestern stocks and Rock Island is entirely speculative, the financial condition and business of each of these companies fairly entitling them to be held in higher estimation by investors. The stock market in the early part of the last hour declined from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent., and the lowest prices of the day were made. It seems that a forged dispatch saying that the New Jersey Central and Reading Railroads had gone to protest was current early in the day. The reports regarding the settlement of the trunk line differences were encouraging this afternoon. In late dealings prices of stocks recovered from ⅛ to ¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. At Philadelphia Reading declined to 18¼ and closed at 19. Transactions 109,000 shares, of which 4,600 were Pacific Mail, 5,800 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,600 Rock Island, 9,300 St. Paul, 1,200 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,300 Wabash, 6,500 Michigan Central, 7,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 8,500 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	72	Rock Island	98¾
Quicksilver	12¼	St. Paul	19
Do. preferred	17¾	Do. preferred	51½
Pacific Mail	23¾	Toledo & Wabash	4¼
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	4¾
Do. preferred	4	Ohio & Mississippi	5⅛
Adams Express	104	Chicago & Alton	98
Wells-Fargo Ex.	89	Do. preferred	108
American Ex.	58	Ft. Wayne	101⅝
United States Ex.	51¼	Terre Haute	2¾
New York Central	103¼	Do. preferred	15
Erie	7⅝	Del. & Lack.	71¼
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel.	14⅞
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	3⅛
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	42⅞	Indiana Central	2¼
Panama	125	Bur. & Quincy	112¾
Lake Shore	56⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	65¾	Union Pac. stock	58⅝
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	Central Pac. bonds	108⅝
Northwestern	34⅞	Union Pac. bonds	105⅝
Do. preferred	58⅝	Do. land grants	99⅝
C., C., C. & I.	36	Do. S. F. bonds	90¾
N. J. Central	34⅛		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	115¼	New 5's	110⅛
5-20's, 1865	108⅝	New 4½'s	108
5-20's, 1865, new	111⅛	10-40's, registered	111⅛
5-20's, 1867	114⅛	10-40's, coupons	111⅛
5-20's, 1868	116	Currency 6's	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	106⅝
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, December 11, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; do. 1867, 110¼; new 5's, 107¼; 10-40's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 8¼; do. preferred 16.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes 104 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Gold 107¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

Mercantile transactions continued rather sluggish to-day, and in grain and produce circles business was extremely quiet, and prices continued nominally the same. Provisions were also steady, but very quiet. There was a little more doing in groceries, and we note a decline of about ⅛c in sugars and an advance of ¼c in coffees. In other respects commercial affairs to-day presented no news of especial importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	989	Apples, bbls	49
Corn, bus	1,851	Cheese, bxs	51
Wheat, bus	800	Butter, pkgs	128
Barley, bus	920	Potatoes, bus	25
Rye, bus	1,0	Hay, bales	210
Oats, bus	1,7 0		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts are quite limited and the market is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm but not very active. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; amber $1 35@1 38; white $1 38@1 40. Corn is quiet but firm. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low mixed; new ear corn is steady at 48@50c per bushel. Oats in fair demand and steady. We quote prime white at 39@40c per bushel; mixed 37@38c. Rye is in increased supply and easy at 73@75c. Barley is quiet and continues easy. We quote 75@85c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 05@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is steady and unchanged. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 white wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c ₩ barrel less. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; corn meal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The market is fairly active at unchanged prices. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@16 00 ₩ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@14 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—Remains quiet. The rates-current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship-stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a fair demand, but the supply continues liberal and the market is unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and nominal at 30@35c ₩ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₩ lb.

BEANS—The demand is active and the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote prime white navy at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; some stock held at $2 25.

BROOM-CORN—The supply is large with a moderate demand for small lots, and the market is rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market does not show much change, choice grades being scarce and firm while common to medium are abundant and slow of sale. Creamery is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@19c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26 per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is fairly active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Prices are steady with a rather slow demand. We quote prime October Ohio factory at 14@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 15c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate supply and the market is steady. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply light. Prices range from $2 50@3 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₩ lb for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@11c; evaporated peaches 35@38c.

EGGS—The market is active with a rather strong demand for strictly fresh stock. Strictly fresh are scarce at 27@28c ₩ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—The supply is liberal and prices are easy. Quotations are as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c ₩ lb; do hams 18@20c ₩ lb; whole deer 10@12c ₩ lb. Quails $1 50@1 75 ₩ dozen. Pheasants $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 00@4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 25@35c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₩ lb; domestic 20c ₩ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote chestnuts at $3 00 ₩ bushel; walnuts 50c ₩ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₩ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—Are firmer at $2 00@2 25 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—The supply is large and the market easy except for choice fresh stock. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₩ pair; dressed 11@12c ₩ lb. Live turkeys 75@85c each; dressed 12@13c ₩ lb. Ducks 45@50c ₩ pair; dressed 12@13c ₩ lb. Geese 9@10c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Receipts continue very light, and the market is firm and active. We quote from store at $1 00@1 10 for prime peachblows; lower grades 80@95c; prime peachblows $5 00@4 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimores $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products continues moderate and the volume of business is limited. Prices are steady and unchanged.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₩ pound; short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10⅝c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 14c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₩ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₩ lb; in buckets 12¾c ₩ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14¼c ₩ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14 ₩ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₩ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 90c per gallon; current makes of extra at 87c; No. 1 at 73c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 58@60c; yellow winter, 53@55c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9½c ₩ lb; country do 7½@8c ₩ lb; rough 5½@6c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

There was a somewhat improved demand for staple groceries, but the volume of business was not in excess of a fair average. Sugars are off about ⅛c, while coffees are ¼c higher. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	11½@11⅝c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	11⅛@11¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11⅛@11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10¾@10⅞c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10⅛c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10¾@10⅞c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¼c
Rio, in papers	26 @27 c	Cut Loaf	13½c
20 grades do	24 @26 c	Crushed	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	22 @26¼c	Powdered	12¾c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	12¼c
Java, in bulk	30¼c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	63
Young Hyson	35c@1 00	Prime	57@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	25c@ 80	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 90	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Starch.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Pearl	3¾@4 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9@ c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	7¾@10¼c
Allspice	20 c	*Rice.*	
Cassia	30@31 c	Choice Car'la	6¾@7 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Patna	7 @7½c
Pepper	18 c	Rangoon	7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	6 c
Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 20	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold do	5 25	Bi-carb, in lb papers	6¼c
Extra olive do	4 25	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₩ lb	9 c	Star, full w't	16 c
German mottled do	7¼c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₩ box	4 30	Mould	10@10¼c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 2 medium	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ lb	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₩ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ bx	30
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 75; mat raisins $5 25 ₩ mat; Valentias, new, 10½c ₩ lb. Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₩ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₩ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

December 11.—The oil market was largely excited, with a further advance in both raw and refined. Of the former large sales were reported at an advance of 16@20c per barrel, with the advantage on the side of the holders, who were not at all anxious to sell.

REFINED—Was much wanted. Sales to the home trade were made at 28c. Sales free on cars were made at 27c. In the Eastern markets spot oil was scarce and sold readily at a material advance. Many refiners and holders are reported as having sold largely ahead.

NEW YORK—Sales to the extent of 104,000 barrels, spot 30c; January 27@27¼c; cases 34@35c. Philadelphia—Sales 50,000 barrels; spot 30@30½c; January 27¼c. Baltimore—Sales 20,000 barrels; spot 29c; last half January 27c. The market closed in a very excited condition and prices very uncertain, correct figures being difficult to obtain.

OIL BARRELS—Market very firm; city made $1 35; country $1 25.

PARKERS, December 11, 5:59 P. M.—The crude oil market has been very buoyant to-day. Conduit and United opening at $4 00, gradually advanced to $4 10, and from that point amidst some excitement up to $4 16½; a reaction then set in and sales were made down to $4 12½ which is the present quotation with shipment in moderate demand about 5c over certificate prices. Union 10c below Conduit and United. Shipment from the lower district for Saturday 21,130 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, December 11.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $3 86¼@3 87½, with the feeling exceedingly firm at noon, about $3 90. During the afternoon business was moderate and reacted to $3 67½; at six o'clock P. M. in the evening the feeling was firm and the market reached $4 00 before the close. Sales were made at $3 97½@4 00, and at $3 98¾; the final sale of the day was 5,000 barrels, buyer next week at $4 00. Shipment $3 97½@4 02½. Total sales and shipments were 71,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 11, closing 9.—The market is very much excited and much higher; a very good export demand and some little speculative inquiry gives a large business than has been for a long period; prices for spot lots are 1½c higher, and for deliveries next month ¾c higher, closing buoyant; sales reach fully 77,000 barrels refined and included 5,000 barrels refined for spot and remainder of this month's delivery in New York at 30c; 27,000 barrels, January clearance, at 27@27¼c; latest sales at the higher price; 50,000 barrels in Philadelphia, part at 30c on spot; 0,000 barrels January clearance in Philadelphia at 27¼c; 15,000 barrels in Baltimore at 27c for last half of January, and 27¼c for first half of January. Quotations for New York delivery are: Crude 15c in bulk and 18c in barrels; city naptha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels is quoted at 30c for spot and 27¼c for late January; cases 34@35c, and at Philadelphia 30c on spot and 27c for January, and at Baltimore 29c on spot and 27c for late January.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Petroleum firm; 30c bid December; 27¼c bid January; crude 14c; cases 33c.

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—Market steady at $3 95.

OIL CITY, December 11.—Market steady; sales of United at $4 00; immediate shipment nominally $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, December 11.—Market firm at $4 00.

TIDIOUTE, December 11.—Market very much higher; $4 00 asked.

PARKERS, December 11.—Market firm; large sales of United at $4 00@4 01¼; shipment $4 10.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 11.—Petroleum firm; crude 15¾c; refined in cases 32@32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 17@17½c; refined 28c.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Petroleum quiet; crude 13½c; impossible to give accurate quotations on crude.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Refined petroleum 24d; spirits do 11d.

LONDON, December 11.—Refined petroleum excited at 27d.

ANTWERP, December 11.—Refined petroleum 88 francs.

CLEVELAND, December 11.—Petroleum firm and higher; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	3,479
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	4,972

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 20 ₩ gallon. Highwines are lower at $1 12@1 13 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	06	5 inches wide	54
1½ inch wide	10	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week. Rough leather and red sole are firm and show upward tendencies, particularly on heavy weights. Hides are steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Leather		
Oak sole, country ₩ lb	30@	31
Oak sole, city	36@	38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	29@	31
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	29@	30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	28@	29
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@	29
Red sole, good damaged	25@	26
Oak, rough	24@	27
Harness, city oak	34@	36
Harness, country	32@	34
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@	28
Collar, oak sides, ₩ foot	17@	18
Fair skirting	37@	40
Fair bridle, ₩ doz	54 00@66	00
Belt leather	39@	41
Finished calf	90@1	20
Finished upper, ₩ foot	16@	20
Finished kips ₩ lb	50@	90
Hides.		
Green salted cows	7 @	7½
Green salted steers, light	7¾@	8¼
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @	9½
Green salted calf	10 @	11
Green butcher cows		5½
Green butcher steers, light		6
Green butcher steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 24@25c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color) 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 26 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 50; axle grease, ₩ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2¾c ₩ lb and woolen ¾c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices at $1 20 ₩ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₩ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₩ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₩ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₩ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₩ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₩ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₩ dozen	2 00@2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₩ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₩ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₩ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₩ lb; No. 2 do, 8@10c; hardware do, 10@11c; tea do, 10@12c; flour sacks (⅛-bbl), $25 00@40 00 ₩ 1,000; do (¼-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 lb), $1 80 ₩ 1,000; 6 lbs do, $3 50; 8 lbs do, $3 70; 10 lbs do, $6 00; 16 lbs do, $9 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Grove Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 11, 1876.

CATTLE.

The cattle market was rather quiet and sluggish this morning and dragged along slowly until noon, when a good many common and medium cattle were left on dealers' hands. The receipts by rail were 379 head, against 511 last week; but the number driven in was enough to make the offerings somewhat in excess of the demand. The quality of the offerings was mainly common to medium. Prime butchers' cattle were scarce and sold readily at full prices. Medium were in large supply and ruled dull and weak, most sales of these grades being made at concessions from last week's rates. On the whole, however, the quotations ruling last week have to be repeated for this morning. We quote the market dull and sluggish at the following rates:

Prime to choice butchers' cattle	$5 40@ 5 65
Good to prime butchers' cattle	5 00@ 5 25
Medium to good butchers' cattle	4 25@ 4 75
Common butchers' cattle	3 50@ 4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@ 3 50
Milch cows, as to quality, per head	25 00@70 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs by rail were 110 head and the supply from other sources was not very large, but the offerings were about up to the requirements of the market, and trade was slow throughout. The ruling rates were about 25c off from those asked last Monday, that decline being not any more than commensurate with the reduction on the value of swine in other markets. The pens were pretty well cleared of stock by noon, and the market closed at about the following rates:

Prime smooth tops	$5 75@6 00
Medium to good swine	5 00@5 50
Roughs and common stock	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were large, 400 head having been received by rail, and a good many more being driven in. The market was dull and weak at a reduction of 25@30c from last week's rates, and a good deal of stock was left unsold, one lot that had been driven in from twenty-five miles in the country being taken out by the owner again at the close of the market. Good sheep could be sold but light, thin stock was very hard to get rid of. We quote:

Prime sheep	$4 50@5 00
Inferior to common sheep	2 25@4 00
Lambs	3 00@5 50

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 11.—Beeves—Receipts 3,160 head, making 9,350 head for the week, against 10,420 head for the same time last week. About seventy car loads due were detained by the storm. No Christmas or show cattle arriving; average quality scarcely fair; the few good cattle shown were readily sold and full prices were received for lower grades. Market dull and somewhat unsettled, partly owing to the non-arrival of a considerable part of the stock expected. Choicest steers $11 00; good to extra $9 75@10 75; medium to fair $8 50@9 50; inferior and common cattle $7 00@8 25; no Texans on sale.

Sheep—Receipts 8,500 head, making 33,500 head for the week, against 26,730 head for the same time last week. Demand weak. Trade very dull at a reduction of 25c on sheep and 75c on lambs. Sheep $3 75@6 25; lambs $4 75@6 75.

Swine—Receipts 11,150 head, making 35,270 head for the week, against 32,530 head for the same time last week. None for sale alive because of non-arrival of stock trains due to-day. Tone of market a shade firmer; fair to good live hogs could have been sold at $6 25@6 35.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100 head. Shipments 1,050 head. Market dull at nominal quotations; inferior and scalawag cattle $2 00@2 50; stockers $2 75@3 30; butchers' $2 75@3 75; medium $3 65@4 15; good $4 40@4 65; choice $4 75@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000 head. Shipments 900 head. Market fairly active and generally firm, but light bacon dull and lower; culls $4 50@4 70; light $5 50@5 70; common to choice packing $5 70@6 15; extra shipping $6 25. Market closed with the pens full and a downward tendency.

Sheep—Receipts 1,300 head. Market steady and firm; inferior to common $2 75@3 25; fair to good $3 50@3 75; heavy common $2 75@3 25; fair to good $3 50@5 00; heavy $5 50@5 90.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Cattle dull but steady; sales of 3,160 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers $5 75@6 00; fair to good $4 50@5 50; common $3 00@4 25.

Sheep—In good demand; sales of 10,000 head at $4 00@4 75.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Hogs quiet; common $5 00@5 70; packing $5 70@5 85; heavy $5 90@5 95.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 11.—Hogs steady at $5 50@5 75. Receipts 3,400 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Flour easier; less doing and holders generally more disposed to realize; receipts 150,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 10@5 40; common to good $5 50@5 65; good to choice $5 30@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@8 00; extra Ohio $5 50@7 00; St. Louis $5 60@8 25. Rye flour dull at $4 35@5 15. Cornmeal quiet at $2 75@3 10. Wheat—Scarcely any export and only a limited milling demand; receipts 168,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 34@1 35; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1 30@1 31; spring, ungraded, $1 00@1 28. Rye firmer; Western $2 86c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada $1 15. Malt firm; new 85c. Corn steady; receipts 38,000 bushels. Oats moderately active; receipts 19,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 34½@49½c. Hay and hops dull. Coffee scarce; Rio cargoes 16½@19½c gold. Molasses, sugar and rice quiet. Turpentine firm at 41½@42c. Eggs—Western 28@29½c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $16 75@16 87½. Beef quiet; short cut hams 10¼c. Middles—Long clear city 9c. Lard dull at 10.27½@10 32½c. Butter—Choice firm; others dull; Western 14@30c. Cheese in good demand at 7@14c. Whisky dull but steady at $1 10.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Cotton steady at 11¾c. Flour quiet but firm; family $6 15@6 35. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 35@1 45. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats quiet but firm at 30@38c. Rye quiet but steady at 80c. Barley firmer but not quotably higher at $1 00@1 05. Pork in moderate demand at $16 25 cash and seller November. Lard dull; steam 9.90c bid; 9.95@10c asked; kettle 10½@10¾c. Bulkmeats dull at 6@7⅜@8@8⅝@8⅝c. Bacon nominal at 7½@8@10½c. Greenmeats in fair demand; shoulders 5.70@5¾c; sides 7.70@7⅞c; hams 9@10c. Whisky strong and higher at $1 06. Butter dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Cloverseed active at 14½@15c ₩ lb. Flour quiet; Minnesota and Wisconsin family $6 25@6 75. Wheat easy; amber $1 44@1 47; white $1 40@1 50. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow, old, 59@60c; new 5@56c. Oats quiet at 37@40c. Whisky—Western $1 10. Butter in good demand; New York and Bradford county extras 32@33c; do firsts 29@30c; Western extra 26@28c; do firsts 22@23c. Cheese dull; Western 13@14c. Eggs steady; Western fresh 29@31c.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour strong; superfine Western $4 25@5 00; extra $5 25 5 75; family $6 00@6 70. Wheat quiet; Western red $1 40. Corn fairly active; Western mixed, old, 60½c; new 57½c. Oats firm; Western mixed 37@38c. Rye 70@72c. Cloverseed dull at 20@23½c. Pork $17 25. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 7@7½c; clear rib 9⅛c. Lard—Refined 11¼@11½c. Butter—Western 22@27c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@19½c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Flour steady; superfine $5 00; double extra $5 50@5 75; treble do $5 75@7 75. Corn—White and mixed 55c. Pork—New held at $17 50. Lard—Tierce 10@10¼c. Sugar firm; inferior to low common 6@6¾c; fair to choice 8@8¾c; centrifugal 8¾@9⅛c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime Rio jobbing at 16¼@19¼c. Others unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—Cotton in good demand at 11¼c. Flour firm. Wheat firm; red $1 30. Corn steady at 44c. Rye dull at 80c. Oats firm; white 40c; mixed 37c. Pork dull at $16 50. Bulkmeats quiet at 6⅛@6⅝@7½@7⅝@8c. Bacon dull; sides 9½c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05.

TOLEDO, December 11.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1 35; No. 2 do $1 25; extra white Michigan $1 44; amber $1 39; No. 3 red $1 23. Corn steady; high mixed 50½c; new 47c; No. 2, new, 46¾c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34½c; Michigan 36c; rejected 28¾c.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 10s 11d @11s 3d; do club 11s 2d@11s 6d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 9s 9d@10s 7d; winter 10s @10s 3d. Flour 23@25s. Corn 27@27¼s. Barley 3¼s. Oats 3@3¼s. Pork 70s. Cloverseed 50@55s.

MILWAUKEE, December 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak, closing quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22; No. 2 $1 17¾; No. 3 $1 09¼. Corn steady; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69@70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, cash, 75¼c; No. 3, 43¼c.

OSWEGO, December 11.—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 35; extra white Michigan $1 55; No. 2 red Wabash $1 40.

BOSTON, December 11.—Flour firm. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, old, 62½@65c. Oats firm; No. 2, 48c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Business continued light with package houses. Cotton goods quiet but steady in first hands. Brown sheetings and corset jeans firmly held. Prints in fair request. Light weight fancy cassimeres in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign dry goods remain inactive.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cotton firm at 12¼@12 7-16c. Futures closed steady; December 12⅜@12 1-32c; January 12 9-16c; February 12¾@12 25-32c; March 12 5-16@12 31-32c.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton steady at 6 11-16@6¾d. Sales of 25,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export and 12,000 American.

Coal at Louisville.

The arrivals of Pittsburgh coal at Louisville since October 2d were as follows: Towboats, 21; coalboats, 13; barges, 168; nut coal, 21; coke, 20. Departures to Southern ports during the same time, 4 towboats, 13 coalboats, 22 barges, 5 nut coal and 3 coke. Coal in first hands, 17 coalboats, 110 barges, 7 nut coal and 2 coke. Coal in hands of city dealers: In river, 74 barges; in yards, 39; total, 113 barges. For the above facts we are indebted to Mr. E. W. McDonald, gauger at Louisville, furnished in his report of December 6th.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Nevada	December 12	Liverpool.
Algeria	December 13	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	December 14	Glasgow.
Frisia	December 14	Hamburg.
Brittanic	December 16	Liverpool.
France	December 16	Havre.
Spain	December 16	Liverpool.
Weser	December 16	Bremen.
Ethiopia	December 16	Glasgow.
Elysia	December 16	London.
Somerset	December 16	Bristol.
Wisconsin	December 19	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 20	Liverpool.
Wm. A. Schalten	December 20	Rot'erd'm
Gellert	December 21	Hamburg.
State of Georgia	December 21	Glasgow.
City of Berlin	December 23	Liverpool.
England	December 23	London.
Rhein	December 23	Bremen.
Colombo	December 23	Hull.
Victoria	December 23	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	December 27	Liverpool.
Pommerania	December 28	Hamburg.
Celtic	December 28	Liverpool.
Labrador	December 30	Havre.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	December 14	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	December 24	Liverpool.
City of New York	December 28	Liverpool.
Vaderland	December 29	Antwerp.
FROM BOSTON.		
Atlas	December 9	Liverpool
Marathon	December 16	Liverpool
Siberia	December 23	Liverpool
Hecla	December 30	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE —OR + Ft.	CHANGE —OR + In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	5	2	—1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	10	8	+1	1	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	....	....	....	....	W.	Clear.
Keokuk	4	0	+1	8	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	5	7	+0	6	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	6	5	—0	6	S. W.	Haze.
Nashville	2	2	—0	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	1	11	+0	0	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	S.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	5	3	—0	1	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	3	0	—0	6	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	12	6	—0	5	S. W.	Haze.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 11, 1876.

River 4 feet 7 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35 at 7 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 11, 1876.

River frozen over, with 1 foot 7 inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 30.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 11, 1876.

River frozen over. Weather cloudy.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, December 11.—Weather cloudy; clearing to-night; mercury 25 to 42. River 6 feet 10 feet and falling. Up—Cons Millar. Down—Maggie Smith, Green river to Henderson. No business.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

THE Colossal is frozen up at Clarksville.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. VANDERGRIFT is in St. Louis.

IT is said that the river at Hannibal closed on Sunday.

THE steamer Ashland left New Orleans for Cincinnati on Friday.

THE United States Marshal at New Orleans wants purchasers for the steamers Sterling and Josephine.

THE steamers B. H. Cook and Alexander Kendall are the opposition packets in the Evansville and Cincinnati trade.

A CRANE boat lying at the Covington water works was broken loose by the ice and sunk opposite the foot of Fifth street.

A BARGE load of coke was sunk at the Cincinnati Coal and Coke Company's landing at Cincinnati on Saturday. Loss, $1,500.

THE Iron Mountain, of Gray's Iron Line, will leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans as soon as navigation is resumed.

ST. LOUIS.—The Leopard is the first of a line of towboats for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, to be called the "Future Great" Line.

AT Peoria there are at present lying up nine propellers and fourteen canal boats, and the chances for freight will be good in the spring.

THE following boats are laid up at Chester in the Mississippi: Emma C. Elliott, James E. Rankin, tug Argo, Grand Lake No. 2, with two barges of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, Nos. 32 and 50.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Under the influence of warm southerly winds, the ice hereabouts is rapidly dissolving, and more moderate temperature up the country will perhaps open navigation within a few days.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Iron ore is received in small quantities daily at the dump. The Tom Means is finishing the loading of her third barge for the Ohio, and the Rhoads will get all the ore she wants.

THE Keokuk Wharfmaster's report shows that all the Northern Line boats refused to pay wharfage in November. The amount due the city is $196. Twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents were received from other boats during last month.

THE date of the opening of the Mississippi river at St. Paul is almost as regular as the rising and falling of the tides. The past season opened at St. Paul on the 21st of April, and closed on the 30th of November—a period of over seven months.

THE Coal Hill, while going down the Ohio, broke her wheel. She whistled for aid, and Captain Blake, with the Maude and the Ste. Genevieve went to her assistance and towed her to the bank. She has a tow of coal for St. Francis river.

THE steamer Cherokee, from New Orleans, has for this end of the river the following freight: For Wheeling—23 barrels of rice, 18 barrels of molasses and 15 hogsheads of sugar. For Pittsburg—305 barrels of molasses and five hogsheads of sugar.

THE weather yesterday was decidedly milder. On Sunday night we had a fall of several inches of snow. Navigation remains suspended to all points. Should the weather continue warm the snow will melt and give us a resumption of navigation.

THE produce towboat Hawk sunk two of her boats, Thursday, at Devil's Elbow. One belongs to Clark, of Gallipolis, and the other to Graham, of the same place. They contained 5,000 barrels of potatoes, and all said to be insured. The rest of the tow is safe.

CAPTAIN TOM ROGERS, formerly of the W. H. Osborne and other steamers, has been heard from. He has been for several years located in the silver mines of Colorado, and has accumulated so much wealth that he is expected before long at Pittsburgh to build a fine steamer, a 1,400-ton sternwheeler, for the New Orleans trade.

THE New Orleans *Republican* of the 7th says: The steamboat Sterling, lying on dry land near Shreveport, was sold by the United States Marshal for $25. Dr. J. Potter and C. Dunn are the purchasers. She was libeled for violating the revenue laws. This was a losing seizure for the Government, as something like $150 had been expended on her by the Marshal for court costs, wages of a keeper and advertising. The steamboat Josephine was sold at the same official, and she brought $700; purchased by a gentleman of this city.

THE Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday says: The dam built by the Keystone Bridge Company formed of an artificial wood structure, a crib and barges, and erected at the Southern Railroad bridge to protect the channel span from being swept away, by ice, was blown up the river, last night, during the fierce wind storm, and landed on the Kentucky side, the barges forming a semi-circle from the bridge pier to and around McCoy's ferryboat. The Kate Waters No. 2 landed the barges and crib below the bridge.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: John Hardesty, a steamboat engineer on the Chester, was tried in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the law, by failing to post his license in a conspicuous place on the boat. It was shown that the Inspector boarded the boat on the day of her departure from this port, and finding that the engineer's license was not posted as required, made complaint against him. On the other hand, Hardesty proved that, after the Inspector went ashore, he obtained it at his house and brought down the license, and posted it in a conspicuous place on the steamer. Judge Treat decided that an engineer is not obliged to have his license posted while the boat is in port, and that the posting as done by the defendant was sufficient. Hardesty was discharged.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th says: The chief feature on the levee yesterday was the arrival of the Grand Republic, from Memphis, with the monster cargo of the season. She had 8,210 bales of cotton, 872 sacks of oil cake, 400 sacks of meal, 525 sacks of cotton seed and 350 barrels of oil. Her appearance at the levee presented that of a packet intended to do honors to some duke, count, or others of nobility. Blue streamers were floating from her derricks and flagstaffs, and across the cotton forward was a large piece of canvas with the following inscription: "Champion trip of the world—8,210 bales." Her deck crew wore blue bands on their hats, while from the jackstaff holder could be observed two large brooms decorated with blue ribbons. We also notice suspended between the main derricks a diminutive bale of cotton, also decorated. This trip of cotton outranks any other (by 509 bales) that was ever brought to this port. Captain Sedam was desirous to know, yesterday, where those gilt cotton hooks were that were made for other large cotton carriers.

The Steamer United States of 1819.

The following paragraph in one of the newspapers fell under my observation to-day: "In 1819 a steamboatman by the name of Hart, assisted by others, built the United States, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. She had a carrying capacity of 700 tons, and was the largest boat that had been built up to that period." I remember having had a description of that United States, many years ago, from Captain Ruter, an old-time bargeman, and one of the earliest steamboat pilots, and had served as pilot on that boat. She was so large that most persons regarded her as unmanageable, although she had two engines. I believe, however, her engines were coupled, instead of being separate as double engine boats now are. She was much larger, as compared with the steamers of that day, than the Grand Republic is, compared with the boats of the present day. She had no pilot house, the pilot wheel being placed on the hurricane deck, and without any protection or shelter whatever. Two deck hands, or "sailors," as they were then termed, did the steering, the pilot standing in front of them and directing them as to their course. When a landing was to be made, which was never done when it could be avoided, the anchor was dropped, and when the boat had swung to it, a line was sent ashore by the yawl, which when made fast on the shore, the other end was put to the capstan and the boat drawn to shore, spars being held, so as to prevent the boat coming too hard against the bank. This course was adopted whether the boat was ascending or descending. Passengers only were landed by the yawl at intermediate places, and very considerable freight were landed or received in the same way. Indeed, until late years, the yawl, though always very inconvenient and exceedingly dangerous, was the medium for embarking and debarking passengers at intermediate places. What would our 700-ton and over steamers of the present day do if they had to swing to an anchor every time they found it necessary to receive or discharge freight or passengers?

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Wm Bennett & Son, 10 bbls potatoes; W P Townsend, 22 pkgs rivets; J Porterfield & Co, 60 bbls flour, 24 pkgs brooms; J & D McCaffrey, 207 sks oats; Means & Sweeny, 50 do flour; Keil & Richart, 1 car corn; Mills & Co, 89 bbls cement; J Rhodes, 34 e bbls; Head, C & Co, 5 kegs butter, 4 bbls apples; J S Dilworth & Co, 25 bxs candles; H J McCracken & Co, 6 tubs butter; Z Wainwright & Co, 32 e bbls; Voigt, M & Co, 4 bbls poultry, 5 tubs butter, 86 bbls peas, 1 bx game; M Gelman & Co, 1 car hay; Hubbard, Bakewell & Co, 2 cases saws; McLanahan, R & Co, 200 bags seed; D Wallace, 50 bbls flour; Armstrong Bros & Co, 1 car bungs; J C Miller, 1 do hay; Scott & Gisal, 1 car straw; Pied, Dannals & Co, 20 e bbls; Spencer & McK, 32 do; G W H Davis, 1 car lumber; G W McDonell, 200 bbls flour; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 do; F W Jenkins, 550 do; R W McConnell, 100 do; Bennett, Smith & Co, 1 car corn; T C Jenkins, 550 bbls flour; Bennett, S & Co, 1 car wheat; Wm McCulley & Co, 76 bbls cutlets; E H Myers & Co, 3 9 9 pcs bacon, 407 pails lard, 14 pkgs mdse; Jos Fleming, 5 bbls alcohol; Miller & Co, 5 pails butter; Arbuckles & Co, 50 bxs soap; Harris & Ewing, 5 bbls alcohol; R W Carter, 25 do flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 25 bxs soap; Reymer Bros, 55 do do; Owner, 1 car oats; McHenry & Hood, 1 do oats.

ELEVATOR—M F Herron & Co, 1 car corn; McHenry & Hood, 1 do oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J Leisy & Co, 1 car beer; Freidly, B & Co, 1 do flour; Kelley & Co, 1 do lumber; Calhoun, & C, 1 do; T S Munn, 1 lot buckets; T S Cunningham, 1 lot bxs; G C F W H Bell, 1 do rags; E Maginn, 5 bxs; E McClure, 92 bbls oil; Hostetter & S, 1 do; Weyburn & S, 1 car do; Jewett & G, 1 boxed organ; C L Flaccus, 3 cases candy; P Kretz, 1 hf-bbl wine; M Cochran, 1 bx h ware; Lewis, O & P, 1 car; J C Smith, 1 case dry goods; Monongahela House, 6 do; Bailey, F & Co, 14 pumps; T Wightman, 5 bxs glassware; Peabody, Hughes & Co, 400 sks flour; A McClure & Co, 223 bdls paper; Caughey & Dawson, 50 bbls flour; Fleming, A & Co, 27 pkgs sunds; J G Brant, 26 g hides; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 sks c seed; C Atwell & Co, 250 bbls beans; Warden & Co, 51 do oil; Head, C & Co, 4 do beans, 14 geese; J A Dapler, 38 sks rye; J A Dalzell & Co, 50 bbls oil; Paine, A & T, 1 can do; P Duff & Sons, 100 bdls b bdls; H Rea, 10 kgs a butter; B H Voskamp, 20 do o meal; Dilworth Bros, 25 do; Fairman & H, 1 lot hay; Jas Milliken & Co, 6 ex tables; D B Heyburn, 10 bbls glassware; Martin & Allen, 1 car; K Weddle, 5 car sands; W F Baker, 4 bags nuckets.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

C M Johnson, 50 bdls p lumber; P Duff & Sons, 100 bxs starch; Kramer & S, 3 do yeast; MacKeown, T & Co, 5 bbls whisky; Grove & Bair, 1 case brackets; J H Rankin, 1 do do; W J Steele & Co, 16 bbls apples; C H Hazel & Co, 8 do do; Jas H Loh & Co, 3 dressed hogs; Van Gorder & S, 3 pkgs poultry; M Herzog & B, 2 trunks; J F Brant, 3 steer hides; G Wettach & Son, 10 do do; J Fullerton & Son, 16 cads tobacco; Lehman & Bro, 1 box clothing; Neal Bros, 120 sks flour, 240 do meal; G Spaulding & Scott, 1 cutting box; J Credy & Co, 4 hides; J H Loh & Co, 1 do, 4 bxs poultry; J H Boreland & Co, 1 bx shoes; Voigt, M & Co, 2 pkgs poultry; Head, C & Co, 6 tubs butter; J Buck & Bro, 12 bdls spokes; L Giesenkamp & Co, 8 do wheels; Fadella Maza, 8 bxs oranges; Voigt, M & Co, 10 bgs nuts; E Wormser & Son, 2 bbls liquor; J Henderson & Bro, 2 cans glue; *Chronicle*, 1 bbl p ink; J M Peet, 1 car m feed; H Schnelbach, 10 bbls flour, 99 bgs feed; Adams & K, 36 do meal; T Lindermuth, 2 bbls apples; Schomaker & Co, 10 bbls sugar; Wilson & G, 10 bbls starch; S Schmidt, 8 bbls beer; Jas Loughridge, 1 box goods; J R Weldin & Co, 2 do books; W L Foulk, 1 box ptrs compound; J K & A Murdock, 14 sks b seed; Herzog & B, 20 cads tobacco; S M Borchardt, 10 butts do; Jos Fuhrer, 10 bbls whisky; E H Myers & Co, 35 pkgs pigs feet; P J Hughes, 1 case tobacco; Dilworth Bros, 5 hhds sugar; Watt, Lang & Co, 51 bales h corn; Dr D Shaner, 4 bbls apples; P Duff & Sons, 4 bdls p bags, 25 bbls starch; F & J Heinz, 5 do pickles, 10 do half pails; Weyman & Bro, 4 hhds tobacco; Marshall, Kennedys & Co, 1 car wheat.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Pgh Acid Works, 1 car acid; Sable Coal Co, 24 do coal; N Y & C G C Co, 31 do; Brilliant O Co, 90 carboys o vit; Isabell F Co, 11 do limestone; A D & Co, 28 cars coal; Byers, McC & Co, 1 car metal; Shoenberger, B & Co, 3 do limestone; A V R R, 2 do coal, 1 do lumber; Paine, A & Co, 3 empo bbls; Austin, P & Co, 1 keg powder; J McCullough, 1 bx books; D Gregg & Co, 1 bdl batting; B H Voskamp, 4 sks c nuts; J Henderson & Bro, 1 keg lead, 1 bx paint, 1 can varnish, 1 bbl c oil; W Sample, 1 case woolens; McCandless, J & Co, 1 case woolens; O S Lamberson, 1 bx clothing; G N Hoffstott, 5 b hides, 1 c skin; Voigt, M & Co, 103 sks oats, 28 do rye; Seibert & B, 2 d hogs; W Flaccus & Son, 2 odds hides; M Gisal, 74 bgs rye; W Hoffman, 3 d hogs; B McCan, 97 sks corn; A C Bakewell, 137 bdls paper; G D Hall, 1 bx mdse; Rea, Hill & Co, 1 bbl pork; J Moreland, 8 sks rags; C Benning, 20 emp kegs; Bailey, F & Co, 9 bxs p tubs; J Drap & Co, 5 bdls r chairs; Hill, W & Co, 1 cad tea, 1 bx mdse; Park Bros, 1 bdl iron; W M Cully, 5 sks potatoes; E Lewis, 150 sks flour; J Callery, 30 bdls g hide, 2 s do; Reymer & Bro, 21 bxs ink; J Rhodes, 1 emp bbl; Star F B Co, 1 car clay.

CARPETS.

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Reserve for Losses under adjustment	73,138 07
Net Surplus	621,160 88
	$1,710,151 32

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Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,936 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	376,450 00
United States Bonds (market value)	742,025 00
Bonds of the City of Brooklyn (market value)	47,862 50
Bank Stocks (market value)	58,410 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and Bonds	59,000 00
Real Estate	137,442 30
Interest accrued, due and payable January 1st, 1876	19,604 40
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	66,302 13
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	1,316 26
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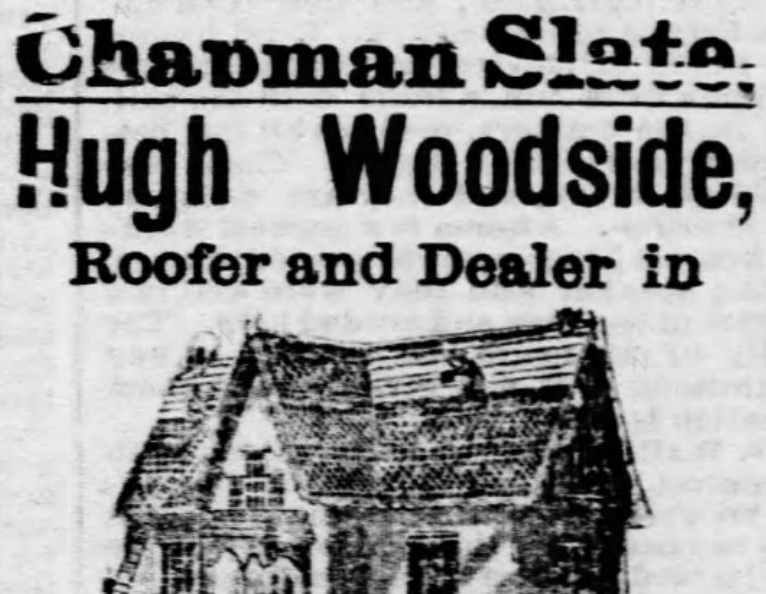

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Weather Report.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Miles ₽ hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.996	21	85	W.	1	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.841	31	89	S.	8	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.711	32	89	S. E.	6	Lt.sn'w

Mean barometer..29.815 Highest thermom... 32
Mean thermom...29 Lowest thermom... 17
Snow fall—melted........ 16

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 45; wind S. W.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 33; wind S. W.; cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. 35; wind N. W.; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 34; wind —; clear.
Indianapolis.—Ther. 36; wind S. W.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 38; wind N. W.; clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.—Ther. 41; wind —; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 40; wind S. W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 46; wind S. W.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 40; wind W.; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 41; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 33; wind S.; light snow.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 32; wind S.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 19; wind —; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 55; wind N. E.; foggy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 50; wind N.; fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 33; wind E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 77; wind W.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 45; wind N. W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 50; wind S. W.; haze.
Virginia City, Mon.—Ther. 40; wind S. W.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 29; wind S. E.; clear.

Allegheny Water Committee.

This committee met last evening and transacted business as follows:

The bid of George Ober, of $100, for the ice in the western compartment of the water basin, was accepted. Two hundred copies of the report of the Lowry engine test were ordered to be printed. The City Engineer's report on supplying water to the hill districts was ordered to be presented to Councils. A number of exonerations were allowed and bills approved, after which the committee adjourned.

The Temperance Alliance.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday. Mr. Arthur Kirk presented a preamble and resolutions which were adopted, setting forth that it was understood that at the coming meeting of the Legislature an effort would be made to increase the prison capacity of the State by the authorization of an additional penitentiary in the middle district; also to have the old House of Refuge building turned into a prison, which would increase the burden of taxation; that nineteen out of every twenty prisoners are brought into durance by liquor: that prisons are nothing but storehouses for the product of the liquor business and that the State has no more right to saddle such upon the people than "farmers have to ask the State to build barns for them, or any other manufacturers to ask the State to furnish him storage for his manufactured goods."

Dr. Starr stated that he addressed a petition to the Legislature to restore the local option law.

A resolution inviting Mr. Francis Murphy, Chancellor Woods and their friends to attend the next meeting was also adopted.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday morning upon the remains of R. S. O'Hara, the brakeman who was run over and killed Sunday evening about seven o'clock, on the Panhandle Railway, near Temperanceville Station. The deceased was but twenty-two years of age, and when the fatality occurred he was riding on the rear part of the last car of a freight train, which was coming into the city. It is supposed that in his efforts to get down onto the platform of the car he fell onto the track. The fall must have rendered him insensible for he was lying on the track, and when the Dennison accommodation came along, fifteen minutes later, he was lying upon the track covered with snow, so that he was not seen by the engineer. O'Hara fell on the trestle work of the Temperanceville bridge, and when the locomotive struck him the engineer felt the jar, stopped the train and went back. The head of the unfortunate man was found to be entirely severed, the body terribly mangled, and part of the remains had dropped through the trestle onto the street below—a distance of about forty feet. The relatives of the deceased live in Washington county, and he boarded with Mrs. Maxwell, at No. 80 Webster street. Young O'Hara was a sober, steady young man. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was accidental death.

OIL REFINERY FIRE.

Five Hundred Barrels of Oil Burned

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the agitating house attached to the Citizens' Oil Refinery, in the Eighteenth ward. An alarm was given, and the firemen promptly responded. The flames communicated with the oil in the agitator, and its contents, about five hundred barrels, were destroyed. The firemen prevented the flames from getting beyond the house named.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Brunot Island Dam—Discrimination—Fires in Public Halls, &c.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, General Howe in the chair.

The reports of standing committees were called for but reported no business.

Mr. Kirk read the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we request every daily newspaper in Pittsburgh to publish the late reports of Major Merrill and Lieutenant Mahan on the examination of the Allegheny river below Freeport, as containing matter of general importance which every reader should be acquainted with.

[The reports were published in full in the COMMERCIAL of the 5th instant.]

THE DAM AT BRUNOT'S ISLAND.

Mr. McCreery asked for information as to the proposed dam at Brunot's Island.

General Moorhead stated that the United States Government was unwilling to go to the expense of building the dam without a certain plot of land was legally given them. He thought the Pennsylvania Legislature should pass a law ceding the ground needed.

General Moorhead thought a dam below the city would be a great benefit, as it would give us a safe harbor at all times—and an amply supply of water in the dry season. It was no secret, however, that the coal men were opposed to any dams in the river at any point.

Mr. McCreery thought the coal men were not opposed to the dam at Brunot's Island. He knew some of them, at least, favored it.

After some further discussion, General Moorhead was appointed a committee to draft a suitable bill for presentation to the Legislature, and report at the next meeting.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The special Committee on Discrimination was called on for a report. Mr. Marvin stated that the committee was at work, but not ready to report.

Mr. McCreery thought they had a pretty extensive field to work in, and ought to have plenty of time. The committee was continued.

Mr. Hallman, as pertinent to the discrimination question, asked what was likely to become of the Hopkins bill, of which they had heard so much previous to the election? The people want to know what he is doing, or intends doing with that bill. He will retire on the fourth of March next, and it is desirable that the bill be passed, if possible. As the father of the bill, he ought to be able to give some information as to whether it can be passed or not, at the present session. He suggested that the Secretary correspond with Mr. Hopkins on the subject.

Mr. McCreery hoped Mr. Hopkins would not consider his late terrible defeat as a wish of the people that the bill should die with him. The best railroad men in the country to-day are conscientious in the belief that it is utterly impossible, under existing circumstances, to avoid the evils of discrimination, and his own impression was that not a few railroad men were really in favor of some national legislation on the subject. He thought Congress ought to act promptly in the premises.

On motion, the Secretary and Superintendent were instructed to communicate with Mr. Hopkins, as to the chances of getting his bill through at the present session.

DANGEROUS HALLS.

Mr. Meyran called up the question of the safety of public buildings,—theaters, halls, etc.,—in view of the terrible calamity at Brooklyn, and suggested that the Chamber ought to take some action which would induce the Building Inspector and Fire Marshal to use all due vigilence in the discharge of their respective duties.

There was a pretty free talk among the members, some of them mentioning two or three places of public resort, in this city, which they deemed frightfully dangerous—insecure as regards speedy egress in case of fire, and also as regards strength in case of panic in a crowded audience.

As the duties of the officers named could not be definitely ascertained, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until next meeting, and Messrs. Megraw, Murphy and Kirk were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

DESK ROOM NOT NEEDED.

Mr. Carpenter stated that, inasmuch as there were no daily meetings of the Chamber, as at first contemplated, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not, after the present quarter, continue its desk in the room. It would be his duty, at least to notify the company that the desk was no longer of any use, that the expense attending it might be avoided.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Secretary McCandless, for forty-three copies of the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, sent for distribution among the members. Adjourned.

THE FREEDMEN.

Anniversary Exercises of The Aid Society—Women's Meeting—Business Meeting—Interesting Addresses—Report of the Secretary.

The anniversary exercises of the Freedmen's Aid Society, of the Methodist Church were held yesterday afternoon and evening, of which we give a report below. Both afternoon and evening Mrs. Walling, of Chicago, made most interesting addresses. She is a very pleasing and fluent speaker and most apt in illustration. The address of Dr. Bidwell in the evening was an able and interesting one and was attentively listened to. It is to be regretted that the attendance on both occasions was not large.

THE WOMAN'S MEETING

At the South Common Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny City, in the afternoon, was but slimly attended.

The services opened with the singing of the hymn commencing "All Hail the power of Jesus' Name," which was given out by Mrs. Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, and after the singing of the hymn she invoked the Divine blessing.

Mrs. Clark then stated that this was a meeting in the interest of freed women, something that was particularly women's work. It enlisted the sympathies of all, and should received the aid of the entire Methodist church. Mrs. Clark then introduced Mrs. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, who reported the receipt of letters from prominent women throughout the country expressing sympathy with the cause, and offering aid financially and in every possible way. The letters were from Mrs. C. A. Miller, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. H. Wheeler, Kingston, Pa.; Mrs. E. T. Lansing, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. M. B. Claflin, Boston; Mrs. E. A. Hatfield, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. H. Hibbard, Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Mrs. H. W. Pierce Newton, Mass.; Mrs. C. M. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. H. Daggett, Boston; Mrs. M. C. Judkins, Chicago; Mrs. H. M. Shaw, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. H. C. McCabe, Delaware, O.; Mrs. M. E. Crook, Baltimore; Miss M. A. Baldwin, Middleton, Conn.; Miss Beverage, Evanston, Ill.; Miss. L. A. Scott, Philadelphia; Miss C. McD. Piame, Dayton, Ohio; Miss M. C. Dean, Chicago; Mrs. H. A. Steele, Appleton, Wisconsin, and Mrs. C. A. Miller; also the following, extracts of whose letters were read:

Mrs. A. F. Byler, of Boston, asked the women of the North to teach these colored women of the South how to live; to teach them cleanliness and good works.

Mrs. S. M. Frye, of Bloomington, Ill., says we must help them.

Mrs. Lindsay, of Lynn, Mass., says we owe a debt to these poor people.

Mrs. B. F. Bennett, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says it is a most important work, a duty of the nation. She pledges $400 in money and all the help she can bestow.

Mrs. C. P. Tapton, Vermont, wants women teachers sent South.

Mrs. M. J. Lathrop, Jackson, Miss., refers to the "swinging balance" in which the late Presidential election is held, and urges the education of the blacks.

Mrs. B. R. Cowan, of Washington, D. C., expresses her earnest wishes for the cause.

In closing the reading Mrs. Rust said that already $4,000 had been subscribed for women's work.

ADDRESS OF MRS. WHEELER.

Mrs. H. Wheeler, of Kingston, Pa., was next introduced. She opened with a reference to the importance of the work, the cause of freed women of the South. It commends itself. While free from bondage they are yet slaves in ignorance. The speaker reviewed the result of the late war which restored these people to freedom, and said that the colored people looked to the Methodist Church, particularly, for aid, spiritually and temporarily. Our women's help is needed and help must be given. These people have been clothed with citizenship, and the men and youth must be educated so that they can vote intelligently.

Mrs. Wheeler spoke of the work of women in educating the boys, training them to be good citizens. Much will be expected from the colored women of the South in this regard and much can be done by us women of the North to help them. The destiny of these poor woman has been always heretofore, linked to man in slavery, so that there is much education needed to elevate her. The speaker believed that this work of education and elevation of these poor women must be done by women, and she appealed to her hearers to give their aid in this direction. The question comes home to us, what can we do in this direction? As it was the work of our husbands, brothers and sons, to fight for the country and shake off the shackles of four millions of people, so it is the work of women to uplift the oppressed women of the South, and aid them intellectually and spiritually. Mrs. Wheeler appealed to her hearers to give their aid in the cause, in whatever way it may come to them to do. Let us do with our might "what our hands findeth to do" in the evangelization of the world.

At the close of Mrs. Wheeler's address the audience sang a hymn.

ADDRESS OF MRS. WALLING.

Mrs. Walling, of Chicago, being next introduced, asked for a few minutes of silent prayer that all might feel their duty and that her words to be spoken might be proper and of good effect. She asked and answered the question who are these freed men and women whom we are asked to aid? They are now one-eighth of our body politic. This nation is an octoroon, one-eighth of its voting population being black. We brought them here and we put them into slavery and treated them to the lash. Now, through the power of God these people have been freed, and what are we now called upon to do with them? Why, we must elevate them, evangelize them, or they in their ignorance may turn upon us. They are a people brimful of merriment, and that is an element needed in our nation. Good humor does much to elevate, and the speaker thought a little fun, a frolic with the children in the nursery, made us all feel better, pray better, think better. Then these people are loving and they are religious like children. After a few earnest words on Abraham Lincoln, the Moses of these people, the speaker said they were still in a measure in bondage and needed help. The loyalty of the negro was referred to and illustrations of it was given. With them the nation is safe.

Mrs. Walling referred to the recent political contest, described the aid of the colored people and said that if the dominant party is beaten in the contest it will be from its tardy justice to the black race. If we will not do justice to this people, then God pity us! We brought them here, kept them in ignorance, steeped them in darkness and we must care for them. As Christians, we must help them. This is missionary work—this is a *home* missionary work. We have work here right at our hands and the doing of it will be the evangelization of Africa. The government ought of course aid the enlightenment of this people. It has put the ballot in their hands, and should learn them how to use it. But the work is left to Christian people and the Methodist church has done and proposes to do all it can in this direction. There is another church that is contesting with us—the Roman Catholic. It has its missionaries at work among the blacks, although neglecting similar work among the heathen. Why? Because, these people have the ballot, they are a power in this land!

In closing her most interesting and pleasing address Mrs. Walling said that the Methodist church through this society had evangelized 50,000 of these people and yet though they are four millions of them the church has but seventy-five missionaries at work.

After the taking up of a collection the meeting adjourned with religious exercises.

BUSINESS MEETING LAST EVENING.

The attendance at the business meeting last evening, at Smithfield church, this city, was more largely attended than that of the women in the afternoon, but the ladies largely predominated and not a colored person was to be seen.

Bishop J. W. Wiley presided and, after religious exercises, he introduced R. S. Rust, D.D., of Cincinnati, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who read an interesting report of the past year's work, of which the following abstracts are given:

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Our work during the past year has been embarrassed by the reduction of incomes, the depreciation of property, and the disturbed state of the public mind in regard to political affairs. It is difficult to persuade people to sustain their benevolent enterprises with a liberal hand in the general depression of business or during a heated political canvass.

The Society has aided in the establishment and support of the following institutions: Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.; Shaw University, Holly Springs, Miss.; Claflin University and Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark University and Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans University and Thomson Biblical Institute, New Orleans, La.; Wiley University, Marshall, Texas; Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.; Rust Biblical and Normal Institute, Huntsville, La.; LaTeche Seminary, Baldwin, La.; Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.; Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Florida; Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Orphans' Home, Baldwin, La.

In addition to the above institutions of a higher grade, the Society has aided in the support of many common schools.

It will be seen that the schools have been centrally located—one in nearly every State in the South; they are easy of access, in commanding positions, and at a sufficient distance from each other—matters of great importance in the establishment of a system of education, and a result that can only be secured by the experience and sagacity of a single controlling power.

Great encouragement may be found in our school work. The pupils are making rapid progress in every department of culture. They are improving in manners, morals, science, character and Christain attainments. The influence of the school is felt far and wide in the elevation of the race, and the educated Christian teacher and minister, possessing great influence over their people for good, will counteract the wily schemes of the crafty politician, and lead their poor brethren to the school, and to the church and to heaven. Every year's experience manifests the wisdom exhibited in the formation of this society, and teaches beyond doubt that there is no hope of the elevation of this suffering people but in Christian education, which will prepare them for the active duties and responsibilities of life and that there is no more hopeful instrumentality, by which this great work may be accomplished, than through the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and similar associations, under the patronage of the Christian Church es of the North.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for the thirteen months ending July 1, 1876, is as follows:

Cash in treasury, June 1, 1875		$2 55
Contributions from June 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876		57,312 56
Loan		889 64
Total receipts		$58,204 75
Salary of Corresponding Secretary, office and traveling expenses		4,127 85
Salary, traveling expenses of General Agent, part of the year		1,088 18
Aid to young men preparing for the ministry		1,600 00
Printing		700 00
Postage		509 00
Clerk hire		650 00
Insurance and interest		1,034 12
Furniture for schools and homes		847 25
Repairs on buildings		900 00
Real estate:		
New Hall, Nashville Tenn	$3,000 00	
New Orleans	2,100 00	
Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga	700 00	
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla	500 00	
		6,300 00
Salaries and board of teachers and school expenses		40,275 14
Balance in treasury		173 21
Total disbursements		$58,204 75
Total indebtedness against the Society		18,000 00

SUMMARY—ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

First year, total disbursements	$ 37,139 89
Second year, total disbursements	50,167 24
Third year, total disbursements	*93,513 50
Fourth year, total disbursements	*82,719 49
Fifth year, total disbursements	51,568 43
Sixth year, total disbursements	55,134 98
Seventh year, total disbursements	66,995 74
Eighth year, total disbursements	86,562 88
Ninth year, total disbursements	58,204 75
Total disbursements	$582,006 90

*Including appropriations from Freedmen's Bureau.

WORK DONE THE PAST YEAR.

(1.) By the statement just read it will be seen that we have collected and disbursed fifty-eight thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventy-five cents.

(2.) We have supported in the field sixty teachers, whose specific work has been, amid great sacrifice and persecution, to train ministers to preach the Gospel and teachers to instruct the young.

(3.) We have taught during the year over three thousand pupils, a majority of whom are preparing to preach or to teach.

(4.) All our teachers are engaged in Sunday School work, and nearly all the males preach on the Sabbath.

(5.) Those trained in our schools are among our best preachers. They participate in conference business, write reports, make speeches and take the lead in all enterprises for the elevation of the people.

(6.) As rapidly as the students acquire sufficient education, they go out into destitute parts of the country, and engage in the work of instructing others more ignorant than themselves.

(7.) It is estimated that forty thousand children have been taught during the year by those instructed in our schools; so successfully does this work perpetuate itself.

(8.) Our School property in the South is worth more than two hundred thousand dollars, and constitues a permanent investment for this important work.

(9.) The new hall at Nashville has been completed at an expense of three thousand dollars, the entire cost of the building being twenty thousand. The property of the Central Tennessee College, furnishing accommodations for three hundred pupils, is worth seventy thousand dollars, and is entirly free from debt. It is a noble monument of our work in the South, and if the society had done nothing else this alone would amply compensate for all the labor, expenditure, and sacrifice that have been made. Twenty-one hundred dollars, the balance of debt against the boarding-house purchased in New Orleans, has been paid. Seven hundred dollars toward the erection of a school building at Waynesboro, Georgia, and five hundred dollars toward the Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, have also been paid the past year.

(10.) There is an awakening among the pious young men in our schools in reference to missionary work in Africa, and several of them have decided to enter the field so soon as their preparatory studies are completed.

(11.) Aid for poor students preparing for the ministry is greatly needed. Some of our best pupils have been compelled to leave school on account of poverty. Fifty or even twenty-five dollars, with what he could earn, would enable a young preacher to continue in school a year. Who will help one of these prepare to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ?

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Dr. I. G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, delivered an address, of which we give but an outline.

ADDRESS OF DR. BIDWELL.

Dr. Bidwell opened by speaking of the importance of the work and the necessity of the Church taking part in the intellectual and moral improvement of the freed men. In no final sense is the work a political enterprise or work. It is no side issue, suddenly sprung. The problem is older and mightier than the Republic. It has its political importance and the destiny of the Republic hinges upon this freedmen question. The speaker was not forgetful of this nor of the fact that these black men might rise in the fury of ignorance and of oppression, when the consequences might be fearful. But he would not fear this but rather aid the obtaining of justice to these people and make them good citizens. The question we discuss transcends politics; it is one of humanity and high above politics. The many political question of the day are but incidental to this great African question. Philanthropy sinks speechless before this mighty question. This society is not a society of race recompense. The speaker was not unmindful of the outrage committed upon this race, but we of to-day are no more responsible for their slavery than are we for original sin. The tribes of Africa are Gods people and they must look to him for rescue, and they will not look in vain. We endeavor to raise the feeling of justice to these people; to cast aside the past and look to help and justice to them.

The duty and object of the society is to give a Christian object and incentive to a heretofore downtrodden race. Africa for Christ is an endeavor, and this is the only idea that can bring the white and black man to his duty and his future. Our unity and brotherhood are only in the heart of Christ. There are two Africa's, one is thousands of miles away, the other is at our own doors; both are Gods. Five millions of people at our own doors appeal for help, while fifty millions over the world cry out the same. The cruelty inflicted almost for all time upon the African race is one of God's mysteries. We think that the African race is to play an important part in the history of the world in the future; that God is working out his plan for them. We believe that the race is to have a place and a future in the church and that it will be of importance to humanity. The speaker believed that American slavery was God's course in aid of Africa and was the measure out of which would cause the redemption of the race. The race is now inferior, it is suppliant, it is the weaker and it can not come to the front until we give it a new vocation.

The question is what shall be done. There is one way out of the wilderness for that race. We cannot expel them from the country; we can't kill them off at once; they are essential to the good of the country in many respects. Attempts are being made in some parts of the country to kill them off, but it cannot be done, there are too many of them. Various schemes have been suggested, including that of General Grant and San Domingo, an honest effort in their behalf. But nothing is feasible but for the church to give the blacks a new vocation. Now these people having nothing to live for, but give them something and they recover activity, ambition and will be of immense good to the country. Give them an incentive, lift them to their feet, and let them get hold of the chariot of the Messiah and they will respect themselves and gain respect. The nation, so far as the speaker could see, will not do this, and it remains with the church to take them up—it remains for the Methodist Church to add this great glory to her name. Let us make them feel their equality, let us make them intellectually stronger, and let us give them a new Christian vocation. What is needed is educated colored men to go among them and aid them. The church must be brought to feel the importance of this Freedmens' Aid Society.

At the conclusion of the most eloquent and interesting address by Mr. Bidwell, the chairman, Bishop Wiley, announced with regret that Bishop Bowman, who was to have spoken, had been taken quite ill, and, consequently, was unable to be present.

He then introduced Mrs. Walling, of Chicago, who entertained the audience to its great satisfaction. After the taking up a collection the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

Services of Ordination.

Last evening a large audience assembled at the Thirty-seventh street Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, to witness the ordination of the pastor elect, Mr. Thomas H. Chapman, a recent graduate of Lewisburg University, at Lewisburg, Pa. The council called by the church to consider the property of ordaining Mr. Chapman, met in the afternoon. After a full and very satisfactory statement of his conversion, call to the ministry and view of the scriptures, the council unanimously and cordially recommended his ordination, which took place in the following order: Reading of scriptures and prayer, Rev. J. S. Hutson; sermon, Rev. B. F. Woodburn; prayer of ordination, Rev. W. H. McKinney; hand of fellowship, Rev. J. S. Wrightnour; charge to the candidate, Rev. J. T. Lewis; charge to the church, Rev. J. S. Huston, and benediction by the candidate.

Mr. Chapman is a native of this city, and many of his friends were interested spectators at his ordination. When he united with the church, a few years ago, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city. Feeling it to be his duty to preach the gospel, he gave up his business and took a course of six years' study, and now returns to his old home to enter upon his chosen profession. He has supplied the Thirty-seventh street church for some months as a licenciate of the Sandusky street church, Allegheny. The call was very enthusiastically given, and he enters upon his first pastorate under very pleasant circumstances. Meetings have been in progress for some time, and will be continued during the present week.

OUR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Are they Safe in Case of Fire?—Means of Exit—Precautions Against the Flames at the Opera House and Library Hall.

As the recent terrible disaster in Brooklyn has caused much discussion as to means of escape in case of fire in our theaters, a word or two on the subject may not be out of place.

OPERA HOUSE.

First, then, as to the Opera House. Here the means of exit are admirably arranged, so that the largest audience can be got out of the building without crowding in a very few minutes. Five large double doors open from the parquette and circle into the lobbies and vestibule, the entrance from Fifth avenue being very wide, while wide stairways lead to Diamond alley. Three doors in the dress circle (lower glallery) open upon a roomy passage way leading out to Fifth avenue, while another leads to Diamond street. The gallery is provided with two separate exits, one leading to Diamond street, one to Fifth avenue. All the doors open outwardly. The roof of the building and cornices are made of galvanized iron. The scene room, where the scenes are kept, and paint room, also the dressing room, are divided from the remainder of the building by a brick wall two feet in thickness. This two foot wall is carried around in such a manner as to separate the proscenium boxes from the stage, completely isolating the latter in the event of a fire. All the stage lights are covered with wire gauze to prevent fire from communicating to articles near them. A six-inch pipe is carried to the top of the building, connected with a network of pipes, perforated in such a manner as to flood the entire stage in an instant. All the scenery is rendered non-inflammable by the use of a solution of alum. When fire is applied to it, the paint will crack and the canvas shrivel up, but you cannot, under ordinary circumstances, fan it into a blaze.

Before building the Opera House, Mr. Coleman made a tour of Europe and inspected all the leading places of amusement. What he learned in regard to safety appliances he improved upon in erecting his own theater, and the result is that our Opera House is unequalled, in respect to convenience and safety, in the United States, and surpassed by none of the European theaters. This fact has been attested by more than one foreign architect.

Fire Marshal Livingston and Building Inspector Reed visited the Opera House yesterday afternoon, and made a thorough inspection of every part of it. They expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the precautionary measures, and when asked if they had any suggestions to make, replied that they had not; that the building was already thoroughly prepared for any possible emergency, so far as they could perceive.

LIBRARY HALL.

When this building was projected, the purpose of the gentlemen having it in charge was to render it strong and safe and as nearly fireproof as possible. The builder was given *carte blanche*, money being no consideration so that the desired qualities of structure named were obtained. The estimated cost was $200,000, but the building cost when completed within a fraction of $300,000.

The present lessees, Messrs. Ellsler & Canning, on taking possession during the past summer, altered and rearranged the auditorium with a view to more speedy entrance and exit. With this idea a number of new doors were cut.

Every door in the house opens outward, as the law requires. The main exit is to Penn avenue, the stair cases being wide and substantial. Opposite the main entrance there is a wide exit opening on the alley running to Sixth street, which is at all times open. The balcony or family circle has four exits—one to the main entrance, one to the alley, and two upon the stage. From the stage there are two exits; one to the alley, the other to Penn avenue through the store room on the corner.

As to the appliances for use in case of fire, nothing seems to be lacking that human foresight can provide. Fire plugs are placed at each side of the stage, with abundance of hose laid on ready for use at an instant's notice, so that two heavy streams of water can be directed to any part of the house in case of need. Large tubs are kept filled with water in the "fly" galleries.

Every light on the stage is guarded by wire screens, so that it is utterly impossible for anything to come in contact with the flame. Instead of the oil-soaked, inflammable canvas which formed the ceiling of the lately destroyed Brooklyn theater, the one in Library Hall is of iron and cement. In the preparation of all the scenery, the canvas is first thoroughly "sized" with a preparation of alum water, which renders it uninflammable. All the gas arrangements are in charge of a competent and careful person. The boiler and heating apparatus are in a part of the building remote from the auditorium, and are in charge of a skilled engineer. At each and every performance six vigilant watchmen are on duty in different parts of the building to give warning in case of danger.

It will thus be seen that our two leading theaters are as nearly free from danger on the score of fire as it is possible to make them, and that the means of exit are ample for the largest crowds in ordinary cases. The only danger that we can see is from a panic. When people lose their wits and crowd together like frightened steers, trampling each other to the floor, somebody is pretty sure to be hurt; and this may occur in the saftest building in the world as readily as in the worst. A panic is a thing that cannot well be guarded against, and can only be controlled at its incipiency by the efforts of a few brave, self-possessed men or women. A word quietly but firmly spoken, just at the right moment, is sometimes the means of preventing a wild rout and the loss of many precious lives.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 53 Smithfield street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Usual order made, referring to Register Harper.

A. L. Foote, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of John McAndrews, a creditor, presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, and an order was made referring the same to Register Willard.

George Waidley, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

J. C. Reynold, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made for examination into bankrupt on five days' notice.

Andrew J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for final examination before Register Rogers on the 2d prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

W.B. Barton vs. the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railroad Company; previously reported. Still on trial before Judge Collier.

Thomas Campbell vs. Jas. Bryar and Wm. Henry, partners as Bryar & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,329 81.

Thomas Campbell vs. Jacob Lashell. Same verdict as in above case. Final judgments on interlocutory judgments previously rendered.

Same vs same. Verdict for plaintiff for $9,559 36.

W. J. Barr, Esq., of Somerset county, was admitted to practice in this court.

Margaret Bracken, by her father and next friend, vs. Robert Brown, and James Bracken vs. the same defendant; an action for personal damages. Margaret Bracken is a minor, and in company with several other girls, on the 12th of October, 1875, went to the place of employment of the defendant, a fireman at the pumping works on Ætna street, to gather coal and wood. The substance of the testimony was that the defendant was somewhat annoyed at their presence, that he told them that they might take coal when he was not there, but that they must not take any while he was present, and without ordering them to leave, he put his shovel in the furnace, gathered up a shovelful of hot coals and threw them on the plaintiff, some of them lodging on her back between her clothing and her person, others burning through her clothing on her back, and others burning her neck. The clothing of the child was torn from her back and the coals were extricated, when she was taken home and was sick in bed for several weeks, not being able to lie on her back. One of the children testified that the next day as she was passing the place of defendant, he hailed her and wanted to know how that girl liked her burning. The defense claim that the children were a cause of great annoyance, and that the coals were not thrown to hurt any of them, the defendant having no intention whatever to do injury. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and A. M. Brown and W. C. Moreland, Esqs., for the defense. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John F. Dravo vs. J. L. Dillinger, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,398 13.

Same plaintiff vs. same defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,692 10.

Thomas Herriott vs. George Frasier. Verdict for plaintiff for $212.

Alex. Goff and Mary Goff, his wife, in right of the latter, vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company; an action to recover damages for tearing down the house of plaintiffs, by a train running into it. On trial before Judge White.

Evan Evans vs. Joseph F. Smith, owner, and W. F. Casey, contractor. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Collier.

THE WALKER'S MILLS MURDER.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Breen, indicted for the murder of Peter Hughes, on the 12th of September last, at Walker's mills, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was taken up for trial.

The parties were coal diggers, and got into a controversy about some money, when Breen got a shot gun and shot and killed Hughes. He escaped and was arrested only a few weeks ago in a small town in Illinois.

The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Montooth and Wesley Greer, Esq., and the defendant by Messrs. Moore and Davis.

A jury having been impanneled, the case was opened for the Commonwealth and Mrs. Mary Hughes placed on the stand as a witness. She testified as follows: I live between Ft. Pitt station and Walker's mills on the Pan Handle Railroad, in Huntman's & Miller's block; am the widow of Peter Hughes; I know Breen; he was a coal digger; my husband was a coal digger also; I remember the time of the murder; it occurred about ten minutes past two o'clock on the morning of the 12th of September last; I saw Breen motion to my husband about six o'clock on the evening before, and he went down to Breen's and came back about two o'clock the next morning; he went back to Breen's house, and I went with him; he asked, "Where is Tom Breen?" and Patrick Maloy said, "Here he is." Breen was lying on the floor, when Maloy kicked him; I went home, but came back soon after and seen my husband sitting on a chair with his head resting on a sewing machine; I went to him and asked him to come home, when he made an effort to rise; I started out to open my door (the two families lived near each other), but when I found he was not coming, I went back and saw Maloy and him standing at the door, Maloy with his hands on my husband's shoulder; I started towards them and Maloy went away; just as I got to where my husband was, I heard Breen say, "You son of a b——, I will show you how I will pay you." He then walked across the floor to the closet and took out a shot gun which he pointed at my husband and fired. My husband fell and I stooped down and raised his head. Just then I heard Breen at the window up stairs, and on looking up saw him with the gun; he said, "Go away and let the son of a —— die there or I will stretch you by his side;" I then ran away after help, and when I came back, my husband was lying where I had left him, dead; he was about thirty-three years of age. Daniel McGrogin and James McGrogin carried the dead body into my house.

The witness was subjected to a cross-examination.

Other witnesses were called and gave corroborating testimony. The case will be resumed this morning.

LIBRARY HALL.

Examination by the Fire Marshal, Building Inspector and Others.

The recent wholesale destruction of life by the burning of the Brooklyn Theater has caused a general inquiry as to the construction of our public buildings every where and especially as to the means of speedy exit. The managers of our splendid and popular Library Hall building are the first to cause an examination to be made by the proper authorities and to make public full information relative thereto. Yesterday, by invitation, County Fire Marshal John B. Livingston, a gentleman thoroughly reliable and of excellent judgment, together with City Building Inspector Reed, made a very thorough examination of Library Hall and more particularly as to its arrangement for the speedy emptying of audiences from it. The gentlemen named were accompanied by Captain W. P. Herbert, of the Western Insurance Company, Mr. Berkstresser, of the *Insurance World*, Mr. W. N. Riddle and several reporters. The building, as every one knows, is as near fire proof as it was possible for human ingenuity with ample funds to make it. As to its arrangements for exit notice is made in another part of this paper, so that it is unnecessary to restate them. It is sufficient to say that the gentlemen who made the examination fully agree that all possible care has been taken, and that the means of egress are as ample as in the best arranged theaters of the country.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—"Mary Stuart."

Mme. Janauschek's representation of Schiller's character of *Mary Stuart* has attained too wide a celebrity to require any very extended notice here. It is one of the finest performances of the great tragedienne whose genius is known and admired wherever the tragic drama exists. The character which Schiller created, and which Mme. Janauschek interprets so powerfully, is more imaginative than correctly historical; but it is none the less for that reason one of the classics of the stage, and has been made so by Janauschek, Ristori and Rachel. The support which the star received from the Library Hall company was extremely good. The company has the advantage, this week, of having played over the same pieces through a week's performance with Mme. Janauschek at Cleveland, and the good result will probably be seen in all their renditions throughout the week.

This evening Mme Janauschek appears as *Lady Macbeth* for the first time, we believe, in Pittsburgh. The appearance of so renowned a tragic actress in such a classic part will constitute a dramatic event of no small interest. Mme Janauschek's impersonation of the ambitious Lady of Glamis and Cawdor, will be decidedly different, so far as physique is concerned, from that which was last given here—Miss Clara Morris'; and it is likely that the interpretation of the entire part will be entirely different, partaking, we should think likely, more of the character of Charlotte Cushman's *Lady Macbeth* than Clara Morris'. At all events, we shall look for a crowded house to greet Mme Janauschek's appearance in the part.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A stranger would probably have said, last night, after taking a look at the audience at the Opera House and having been informed of the object to which the proceeds of the entertainment were to be devoted, that in Pittsburgh charity evidently began at home—and staid there. It is true that the weather was not favorable, and that the sleighing was pretty good; still, there ought to have been more than half a houseful of people to see Miss Maggie Mitchell and contribute half a dollar or a dollar each to the Brooklyn sufferers. Half a loaf is better than no bread, however, and we hope that the sum realized through the generosity of Miss Mitchell and Manager Gotthold may serve to alleviate much misery among the stricken families of the bereaved city.

The new play of "Becky Mix," one of Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure's productions, has much to commend it to popular approval. The action is rapid, the dialogue witty and never tiresome, and the characters generally drawn with a careful hand. Excepting the first act, which dragged a little, the comedy went off pleasantly and satisfactorily. It was well mounted, some of the scenery being new and appropriate, doing great credit to Mr. Arthur Palmer's skill and taste.

The play affords us a new glimpse of the many-sided genius of Miss Mitchell. *Becky Mix* is entirely different from any of the other characters she represents, but her characterization is not less artistic and unique. It is a comedy from first to last, there being scarcely a trace of pathos in it from first scene to last. The people want fun now; and they get a most enjoyable variety of it in this new candidate for popular favor.

As *Becky Mix*, the heroine, Miss Mitchell won a marked success, being recalled at the close of each act. As the match girl, her acting was inimitable; and, in fact, throughout the play, she showed a thorough appreciation of the requirements of her art, and filled them to the letter. The sharp lessons in worldly wisdom received in her street career were dropped from her lips in such winning style as to win a laugh for each one.

As *Julian Chilson*, a journalist, Mr. William Harris acted carefully and well. Mr. Gotthold had a good chance to display his versatility as an actor in the part of *Alexander Monteith Bilks*, an author of genius who is crushed by the critics, while such pretenders as Bryant, Holmes, Curtis and Bret Harte are petted and pampered. The character was splendidly made up, and had a flavor of a certain author and actor not unknown to the profession and the public. Mr. Dean's *General Peck Bangs* was well acted. Mr. Stockwell's *Jimmy Gee*, a hunchback, was an almost perfect picture. Mr. Willard's *Lawrence Yates*, a Bohemian, Mr. Bock's *Burdett Bolton*, capitalist, Miss Fletcher's *Eloise*, Mrs. Holmes' *Amanda Stork*, a doctress, and Miss Alice Hastings' *Tabitha*, a weeping widow, were all very good in their way.

"Becky Mix" will be repeated this evening. No one who enjoys a laugh should fail to see it.

Beethoven Society

The hall of the Pittsburgh Female College was crowded last evening by an appreciative audience, which listened with great pleasure to the second concert of the Beethoven Society. In many respects this performance was one of the finest parlor concerts that we have ever heard, and we hardly think it possible to improve upon it much. The programme was excellently selected, Riedl, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Beethoven and Weber being the masters represented on the list, and the choice compositions of those great composers were rendered with remarkable fidelity and delicacy of expression by the members of the Society. The works of the composers named are above criticism, and rise superior to adulation; and their rendition was such as to deserve nothing but praises. We may especially mention the piano forte performances of Miss Lillie Eckert, a young lady of rare promise as a pianiste, who performed with great credit selections from Reidl, Beethoven and Weber; and also the closing quartette, a very fine piece of concerted music, in connection with which the name of F. Zitterbart, Jr., appears as the composer, and which stamps the author as of the highest order of musical genius.

If the concerts of the Beethoven Society are kept up to the standard of last evening, they will afford rare musical opportunities to our people—or rather they will do so if those having charge of the concerts will see to it that young people, who imagine their conversation to be more interesting to the audience than the concert, shall do their flirting outside of the hall. American audiences are proverbially the most long-suffering in the world, and owing to that fact one third of the audience last evening had their attention distracted from some of Beethoven's finest passages by the whispers and giggles of some young folk who, if they had been in England or on the continent, would have had their ears boxed and been kept at home until they were taught ordinarily good manners. We propose a reform in behalf of the rights of the public, and hope that it will be carried out.

THE street car horses have suffered much from overwork the past two days, while the drivers have suffered from the very cold weather.

THE best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy, All Druggists keep it. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Veto from the Mayor—Improvements Ordered and Proposed, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday.

SELECT BRANCH.

In this branch after action upon petitions, remonstrances &c., a resolution was presented calling upon the Board of Fire Commissioners to place apparatus on Mt. Washington. Mr. Goldthorp stated that if a few hundred feet of hose had been accessible in the district on Sunday night, property valued at $10,000 might have been saved. The resolution was referred.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the payment of $80 to views on the Four Mile Run Bridge, refunding overpaid taxes to the Etna, Mutual Benefit and the Security Life Insurance Companies, authorizing the payment of $251 35 to R. R. Reno for building a sidewalk on Yard alley.

The Mayor returned with his veto the resolution providing for the transfer of unexpended balances from any appropriation to the Board of Health. His Honor claimed that the law expressly provided that all unexpended appropriations should be turned into the sinking fund.

Mr. Powers moved to adopt the resolution over the veto. This required a three-fifths vote, or forty-four votes in its favor, but the call of the roll showed twenty ayes and twenty nays, so the veto was sustained.

Mr. Hunter then offered a resolution directing the Controller to issue his warrants for $4,000 in favor of the Board of Health, and to charge $3,000 to the street appropriation and $1,000 the Survey appropriation, which was adopted.

The following ordinances were adopted; Ordinances granting Alexander McClure & Co., right to erect an ironclad shed on Railroad street, Seventeenth ward; authorizing the Road Committee to make a contract with the Pittsburgh Gas Company for laying a switch in front of the company's property and changing the grade as provided; locating center line of Chestnut street.

The following were read once and laid over: Ordinance making an appropriation for payment of expenses incurred by detectives in pursuit of criminals; prohibiting persons from jumping on and off trains; consolidating the committees of Councils; authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the construction of a bridge over Boundary street or line of Forbes street; authorizing assessment for construction of bridge over Negley's Run on the line of Lincoln avenue.

Several ordinances failed for want of a legal majority, and several others were referred back to committees. After routine business of no general interest or importance, adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:30 P. M., with President Negley in the chair.

On the call of the wards, the only paper presented was the following:

Appeal of Lindsey, Murray & Co., First ward, for reduction of valuation. It was referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Thomson, from the Street Committee, presented the following: An ordinance for the paving and curbing of Bluff street from west side of Marion to Shingiss street. Passed. An ordinance granting the privilege to Joseph Keeling to use "dummy" engines on his coal railway track on Twenty-first street, South Side. Passed. An ordinance authorizing the construction of a boardwalk on Union street from tunnel under Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad to crossing of same road. Passed. An ordinance authorizing the opening of Woodville avenue extension from Washington pike to Shalersville. Thirty-fifth ward. Passed. An ordinance authorizing the opening of Mary street from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty second street. Mr. Rahauser presented a remonstrance against this ordinance. Mr. Foley moved that the ordinance be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Mr. Thomson, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution authorizing the the City Controller to issue his certificate for warrants in payment for Butler street extension. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Fox presented the report of the Police Committee, together with a resolution for the payment of a portion of the pay roll for December from Appropriation No. 3. The report was received and filed and the resolution adopted.

The report of the Committee on Appeals was received and filed. A resolution accompanied the report exonerating a number of citizens from payment of taxes, which, after being amended by striking out the First Presbyterian Church, was adopted.

Mr. Thomson read the special report of the Finance Committee in reference to the paving of Duquesne way. Accompanying the report was a petition of citizens on that thoroughfare, asking to be relieved from paying for the improvement thereof. The petition was returned with a negative recommendation. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Thomson then moved a suspension of the rules to consider the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby authorized to exonerate the property owners on Duquesne way from payment of one-half of the cost of the improvement of said Duquesne way.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Mr. Fox called up an ordinance fixing the salary of the Message Clerk of Councils at $600 per annum.

Mr. Kerr offered an amendment fixing the salary at $450 per annum, which was agreed to, and the ordinance was laid over to be reprinted.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution giving the Board of Health $4,000 was read, received and filed. The action of the Select Council, sustaining the veto, was concurred in.

The following bills passed in Select Council were considered: Ordinance amending the City Code, title "Signs and Signboards." Passed. Report of viewers on construction of Ellsworth avenue bridge across the Pennsylvania Railroad. C. C. concurred.

At this stage Mr. Neeb demanded a call of the house, when it was found there was not a quorum present, and the Council adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A NUMBER of the firemen suffered severely from cold on Saturday.

DR. FRANKLIN N. STAUB will deliver a lecture this evening in the Fifth U. P. Church, Irwin avenue, Allegheny. Subject: "How We Differ from Animals."

ON to-morrow evening Mr. Tony Newell, of the "Continental saloon," will celebrate his forty-sixth birthday anniversary with a sumptuous lunch of rabbits and spare-ribs.

A LADY while witnessing the Flaccus tannery fire, on Butler street, on Saturday afternoon, had her pocket picked of a pocketbook containing between four and five dollars.

A SON of George Beilstein, of Allegheny, aged fifteen years, while out sleighing yesterday, was thrown from his sleigh and severely injured. The accident occurred on Spring Garden avenue.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON of Mr. Robert Miller, residing on Adams street, Allegheny, while playing near a grate yesterday afternoon, was so severely burned by his clothes taking fire that it is feared he will die.

THE net proceeds of the late fair held at Klopfer Hall, Lawrenceville, for several weeks past, for the benefit of St. Augustine schools, amounted to the handsome sum of $4,329 19. This is clear gain over and above all expenses, which were very heavy.

FRANK WOLFE, of Huntingdon county, was brought to the city Monday evening and committed by United States Commissioner McCandless, in default of $3,000 bail, on a charge of embezzling letters and forging pension checks.

AT four o'clock yesterday morning there was a slight fire in Minersville. The flames broke out in the roof of the residence of Mr. McDonald, and before they could be subdued the roof was almost entirely burned off the building. The interior of the house together with the furniture was damaged by water.

THERE were twenty-two deaths in Allegheny last week, from the following causes: Accident, 2; apoplexy 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; membraneous croup, 1; cyanosis, 1; diphtheritis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; small-pox, 3; spinal disease, 1. Male, 12; female, 10. Total, 22.

DANIEL BRANNIGAN, the driver and conductor of car No. 16, Ormsby Passenger Railway, had his feet so badly frozen that amputation of one of them, it is feared, will be necessary to save his life. He was on duty all day on Saturday, and before retiring for the night he discovered that the flesh of both feet were frozen black. Yesterday he was removed by Superintendent McCall to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Arkansas and Texas!

Those of our readers who may contemplate a trip to Arkansas or Texas, and wish to know more of those wonderful States, how to get there the quickest and cheapest, should call upon or address W. L. Van Nest, 415 Broadway, New York City, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., for pamphlets, maps, time tables, rates, and full and reliable information, which will be cheerfully furnished *free of charge*. D*

Lucky Man.

A gentlemen, resident of Nashville, Tenn., writes to the Treasurer of Safe Deposit Company: "My trunk was robbed of money and other valuables, and my certificate of deposit of bonds in Safe Deposit Company was taken; also, please stop it if presented, and if you can send me a duplicate." A duplicate of certificate can be sent, but suppose the bonds had been in the trunk, where would have been his $7,000 invested in them. The Safe Deposit Company don't keep a bond mill, and could not duplicate, but his forethought saved his hard earnings. *Go and do likewise* before the thief or a big fire comes.

Japanese Goods,

a fine new stock at low prices.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Books Make the Best Presents.

S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue, are prepared to supply everything in the book line, from the most sumptuous folio to the smallest juvenile.

Facts Worth Remembering

The public is requested to recollect the following facts when considering which Piano to buy of the different makes now offered:

First—That the Weber Piano received the highest number of votes for excellence at the Centennial getting 95 (the next highest only receiving 91) the judge who furnished the figures saying he would swear to their correctness. Other makers who are trying to create a doubt of their reliability are respectfully requested to furnish the number of votes recorded in their favor, Mr Weber's being published since October 27 over six weeks ago; this would make an interesting table of comparison, but we hardly think it suits, since it might disclose unwelcome truths.

Second—That the Weber Pianos are supplanting other makes in all parts of the country, the increase in Weber's sales being 365 per cent. since 1869, this *fact* is so strong that it has soured the temper of a great many interested parties, vide, a number of disagreeable articles lately published.

Third—That no maker received more than one medal and diploma in the competition between the different instruments exhibited, and the attempt to *hoodwink* the public by claiming to have received two medals and two diplomas, is such apparent *clap-trap* that it can only be accounted for as an attempt to bolster up an unmistakable *defeat* in the position assigned the different pianos, by votes of the judges recorded in favor of the Weber. *Intelligence and solidity of Construction, together with excellence of workmanship* are several of the reasons why the Weber received the highest award, and another maker *claiming* that an exhibit of metal plates, hardware, etc., where there was *no competition*, entitles their piano to a position higher than the Weber is too *transparent*, and only shows the desperate position and extremity in which they are placed.

Fourth—The *fact* of some makers, after *straining* every nerve to reach the highest position at the Centennial, and now trying to decry the value of the awards, will be easily understood, for had their instruments possessed the merit to reach the high figure of the Weber, there certainly would have been no attempt now on their part to belittle the unmistakable position of Weber; it is always the last resort of the defeated to cry *fraud*.

Fifth—A very large stock of Weber Pianos being contracted for, and being bound to introduce them, I offer such figures and terms that after seeing and hearing them, however strong your preferense may be for other makes, you can't help but take a Weber. Call and see for yourself.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
79 Fifth avenue,
General agent for Weber, Chickering & Sons, etc., Pianos; Mason & Hamlin, Shoninger & Co. and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Call and Look

over our fine assortment of books and fancy goods.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

The Domestic Telegraph Company.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. J. Kerbey, manager of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, relative to supplying the the Messenger Service in Pittsburgh, as now in satisfactory operation in New York and other large cities. The company is an exclusively Pittsburgh institution, gotten up for the accommodation of our own people, and worked in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, by contract. They also own the exclusive control, for this city, of the patents used, etc. In organizing this company, and being the first to introduce the improvement here, they are entitled to the support of the Pittsburgh public. The opposition company, it is suggested, have been in the city for a long, long time; and for a long, long time Pittsburghers have paid for messages to New England at the rate of from $1 00 to $1 50 for ten words; but since the Atlantic and Pacific have opened here the people can now send twenty words to all points East for twenty-five cents at night, or fifty cents during the day. This result has been brought about by active and honorable competition, and is duly appreciated by the public. The company further point to the fact that the opposition advertise a Central District Company only since the competing concern has started, and evidently with the intention to weaken or break down the enterprise. Mr. Kerby and other members of the company are determined not to be driven from the field, and they ask the public to stand by them, and thus advance their own interests.

Books for Holiday Presents,

Writing Desks, Prang's Chromos, Cards and Illuminations, Pocket Books, Japanese goods and many other beautiful and useful articles now open at our book store.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

The Domestic Portable Range

is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. It costs no more than an ordinary cook stove. Manufactured by
JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street,
and for sale by dealers generally. STUTH

COME AND SEE

The Domestic,

The most satisfactory operating Cook Stove in the market.

For sale by dealers generally. Manufactured by
JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
STUTH 291 Liberty street.

$722,243, All Prizes and No Blanks.

Greatest single number prize drawing that ever took place in the United States. By authority of act of the Legislature the drawing will take place in public at Cheyenne, Wyoming, positively December 15, 1876. $722,243 to be distributed, to be drawn the 15th and 30th of each month. Each and every ticket will be entitled to a prize. Tickets $2 each, or a package (10) tickets for $10. Information furnished. Apply to or address EMORY & Co., Brokers, 31 Park Row, New York city. TThs

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUThs.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TUThs.

W. J. France's

unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pitsburgh. TThs

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TThs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—Weather cool and clear. River 4 feet 5 inches. Ice thawing and thought boats will be able to come and go after to-morrow.

CAIRO, December 11.—No arrivals or departures. River 5 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 42.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Arrived—John A. Scudder. St. Louis. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville. Weather cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—River falling: 6 feet 5 inches. Weather clear; mercury 52. No arrivals or departures. A number of boats are overdue, being detained by fog.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—River falling; 23 inches on shoals.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The harbor is solidly blocked from here to the ore dump at South St. Louis. Pedestrians have crossed on the ice to-day, and unless the weather turns very warm will cross in a day or two. The temperature has been much milder this afternoon, but there are indications to-night of the mercury falling again. The report of the sinking of the Leopard proves to be untrue She is in Rush Tower bend badly careened and will probably be a total wreck.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—River 9 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 40.

VICKSBURG, December 11.—Weather cold and cloudy. Down—James Howard.

OIL CITY, December 11.—River 1 foot 7 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and moderating.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Chicago Closing Board.

CHICAGO, December 11.—At the close this afternoon wheat was steady; $1 17¼@1 17⅜ January; $1 18¾ February. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; 46½c December; 45½c January. Oats unchanged. Pork weak and lower; $16 30 @16 32½ January; $16 50@16 55 February. Lard weaker; 10@10½c February; 9.05 the year.

Cotton.

GALVESTON, December 11.—Market quiet; middling 11⅝c. Savannah—Market firm; middling 11⅝c. Mobile—Market quiet but firm; middling 11⅛c. Charleston—Market firmer; middling 12⅛c.

DIED:

FAHNESTOCK—On Saturday, December 9th, 1876, at 6:40 P. M., MARY M. FAHNESTOCK, relict of Samuel Fahnestock.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 196 Second avenue, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHARPE—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 9th, 1876, at 2 P. M., WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of J. Henry and Mary Semple Sharpe, aged five months and nineteen days.

Funeral from residence of Chas. J. Clarke, at Oakland, on TUESDAY, at 2 P. M.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ve.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITE
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

Policy Holders in the
New York Life Insurance Company
Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company, by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City Postoffice.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,
For Chapped Faces, Hands and Lips.
The long felt want of a preparation which would combine the good qualities of Glycerine, without its unpleasant odor and sticky nature, has been supplied in the NEW PREPARATION,
GLYCERMEL OF ROSES!
Which is Composed of Various Ingredients of a Healing and Softening Character.
It should not be Mistaken as being Nothing but Glycerine Mixed with Rose Water, such is not the case.
The preparation is guaranteed entirely free from deleterious or poisonous chemicals, which too often enter into those preparations, which, while claiming to beautify the complexion, really destroys the skin.
Ladies Will Find this Article Invaluable,
AS IT CAN BE USED NOT ONLY TO CURE, BUT
Prevent Chapping!
It is free from all unpleasantness, and by its occasional use
No one need suffer from SORE LIPS or ROUGH HANDS,
Much less from those terrible "cracks" which are so often found upon the knuckles in the winter months. Mothers will also find it exceedingly
USEFUL IN THE NURSERY.
Gentlemen who have "tender" faces can entirely prevent irritation and chapping, by using the
GLYCERMEL
After shaving. You have only to go to your nearest Druggist, as it is FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. We solicit a trial, feeling satisfied that when its merits become known you will pronounce this the BEST and CHEAPEST preparation for the cure of Cutaneous diseases. It retails at
25 cents per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

PRICES REDUCED.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
One of the SAFEST and most pleasant Hotels in America,
Having ALL the different SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE, makes it PRACTICALLY Fire-proof. Has recently undergone extensive improvements—a large amount of new furniture added, making it one of the most elegantly furnished Hotels in the country—and the entire building redecorated in a style that, for beauty of design, surpasses anything of the kind in the world.
The ventilation of the Hotel is perfect, having every modern improvement.
COST OF HOTEL, $1,500,000. COST OF FURNITURE, $400,000.
Occupies an entire Square, having a Frontage of 1,050 feet.
Number of rooms, 660; suites of rooms, with baths connecting, 280; size of parlors, 100x30 feet; size of grand dining room, 130x68; size of ladies' promenade, 130x20; size of office, 175x70.
Prices of Rooms, with Board, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5 00 per Day, according to location.
The Table and Service Unsurpassed, BEING THE SAME TO ALL.
A REDUCTION will be made from the above prices to parties remaining a WEEK or more.
Rooms can be secured, stating price of same, by Telegraph, at our expense.
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT
TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings,
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the BEST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leak in old Shingles, Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs.
For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It will cover more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in the market. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY, 84 Diamond Street.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces,
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON.
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL,
because it produces perfect combustion of the Gasses that are for the most part wasted, and because of the large extent of Heating Surface. This is abundantly proven by the actual amount of fuel used and the heat produced by the large number actually in use. Valuable Improvements have been made for the present season and full satisfaction guaranteed.
The Boiler Grate is adapted to use in Boilers of every description, Oil Stills, Puddling Furnaces, Glass Furnaces, &c., and Removes Ashes and Clinkers, Shakes the Fire and Saves a Large Percentage of Fuel, Keeps an Open Fire with Slack, and is more DURABLE than any other Grate.
They are being rapidly introduced, and are used on Steamboats, Stationary Engines, and every Coal Burning Arrangement.
Call and see the Grate and Furnace, and our
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

FAIRBANKS
FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE,
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

Amusement Advertising Rates!
Following is the rate charged for advertisemnts under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 00
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 30
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 20
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 00
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING..Lessees and Managers
THE QUEEN OF ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
JANAUSCHEK.
SIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 11th.
MONDAY—MARY STUART.
TUESDAY—MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY—DEBORAH.
THURSDAY—MARY STUART.
FRIDAY—BLEAK HOUSE.
SATURDAY—MACBETH.
MATINEE—BLEAK HOUSE.
Monday, Dec. 18—Emerson's California Minstrels.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD............Manager.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 12, 1876,
Maggie Mitchell
IN HER NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
BECKY MIX.

WM. FRANK & SONS,
59 MARKET ST.,
Jobbing Commission Merchants,
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS. JAN. 1876 } $6,497,275.94.
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Old Shingle Roofs
Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than New Roof. 84 Diamond street.

DRY GOODS.
NEW DRY GOODS
—AT—
G. Schleiter's,
89 Market St.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS $2 50, AT SCHLEITER'S.
BEAVER CLOAKS $2 50, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
MATELASSEE CLOAKS $12 50, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Full and Elegant Line of Cloaks, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
SEAL SKIN SETS, VERY CHEAP. AT SCHLEITER'S.
MINK FURS, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
LYNX BOAS and MUFFS, Very Cheap, AT SCHLEITER'S.
MUFFS AND BOAS, $1 A SET, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS!
Plaids for Dresses, very stylish, 12 1-2c, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Tycoon Repps, all the latest styles, Very Cheap. AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
PLAIN POPLINS, A GREAT BARGAIN, AT SCHLEITER'S.
FIGURED ALPACAS, VERY CHEAP, AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
Red Twilled Flannel, All Wool, 25c, AT SCHLEITER'S.
Scarlet Shaker Flannel, 4-4 Wide, All Wool, 45c. AT SCHLEITER'S, 89 MARKET ST.
BARRED FLANNELS, 12 12c, AT SCHLEITER'S.
NEW GOODS
ARE ARRIVING DAILY, AT
G. Schleite's,r
89 MARKET STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS
FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.
Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
TTh 112 Smithfield street